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FORWARD.

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POTERY AND MISCELLANY.

THE COQUETTE.

BY OLIVER W. HOLMES.

Oh, I did love her dearly,
And gave her toys and rings,
And thought she meant sincerely,
When she took my pretty things:
But her heart has grown as icy
As a fountain in the fall;
And her love that was so spicy,
It did not last at all.

I gave her once a locket,
It was filled with my own hair,
And she put it in her pocket
With very special care.
But a jeweller has got it—
He offered it to me,
And another, that is not it,
Around her neck I see.

Before the gates o' fashion
I daily bent my knee;
But I sought the shine of passion,
And found my idol—thee.
Though never love intenser
Had bowed a soul before it,—
Thine eye was on the censer,
And not the hand that bore it.

THE STRAWBERRY GIRL.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

"Kind sir, pray take these roses.
They're an emblem of my youth;
But never, like these posies,
Shall perish Julia's truth."

The morning had not fully dawned on New York, yet its approach was visible everywhere amid the fine scenery around the city. The dim shadows piled above Weehawken were warming up with purple, streaked here and there with threads of rosy gold. The waters of the Hudson heaved and rippled to the glow of yellow and crimson light, that came and went in flashes on each idle curl of the waves. Long Island lay in the near distance like a thick, purplish cloud, through which the dim outline of house, tree, mass and spire [illegible] like half-formed objects on a camera [illegible].

Silence, that strange, dead silence that broods over a scene crowded with slumbering life, lay upon the city, broken only by the rumble of vegetable carts, and the jar of milk-cans as they rolled up from the different ferries; or the half-smothered roar of some steamboat putting into its dock, freighted with sleeping passengers.

After a little, symptoms of aroused life became visible about the wharves. Grocers, carmen, and huckster women began to swarm around the provision boats. The markets, nearest the water were opened, and soon became theatres of active bustle.

The first market opened that day was in Fulton street. As the morning deepened, piles of vegetables, loads of beef, hampers of fruit, heaps of luscious butter, cages of poultry, canary birds swarming in their weary prisons, forests of green-house plants, horse radish grinders with their reeking *machines*, venders of hot coffee, root beer and doughnuts, all with men, women and children swarming in, over and among them like so many ants hard at work, filled the spacious arena, but late a range of silent, naked and gloomy looking stalls. Next, carts, laden and groaning beneath a weight of food, came rolling up to this great mart, crowding each avenue with fresh supplies—now all was life and eagerness. Stout men and bright faced women moved through the verdant chaos, arranging, working, chatting, and full of life and enterprise, while the rattling of carts outside, and the gradual accumulation of sounds everywhere, bespoke a great city aroused like a giant refreshed by slumber.

Slowly there arose out of this cheerful confusion forms of homely beauty, that an artist or a thinking man might have loved to look upon. The butcher's stalls, but late a desolate range of gloomy beams, now reddening with fresh joints, and many of them festooned with fragrant branches and gorgeous garden flowers, and the butchers standing each by his stall, with snow white apron, and an eager, joyous look of traffic on his face, formed a display of comfort and plenty, both picturesque and pleasant to contemplate.

The fruit and vegetable stands were now loaded with damp, green vegetables, each humble root having its own peculiar tint, and often arranged with a singular taste for color, unconsciously possessed by the woman who exercised her little skill in setting off her stand to advantage.

There was one vegetable stand to which we would draw the reader's particular attention, not exactly as a type of the others, for there was something so unlike all the rest, both in this stand and its occupant, that it would have drawn the attention of any person possessed of the slightest artistical taste. It was like the arrangement of a picture, that long table heaped with fruit, the freshest vegetables, and the brightest flowers, ready for the day's traffic. The rich scarlet radishes glowing up through their foliage of tender green: young onions swelling out from their long emerald stalks, snowy and transparent almost as so many great pearls; turnips, scarcely larger than a hen's egg, and almost as white, just taken fresh and fragrant from the soil; heads of lettuce in a rich heap of crisp and greenish gold, piled against the deep blackish green of spinach and water-cresses, all moist with dew, or wet with bright water-drops that had supplied its place, and taking a deeper tint from the golden contrast. These with the red glow of strawberries in their luscious prime, piled together in masses, and shaded with dry grape leaves; bouquets of roses, hyacinths, violets, and other fragrant blossoms, that sent their perfume and the glow of their rich colors to the corner children of the soil, would have made an object pleasant to look upon, independent of the fine old woman who sat complacently on her little stool, at one end of the table, in tranquil expectation of customers that were sure to drop in as the morning deepened.

And now the traffic of the day commenced in earnest. Servants, housekeepers and grocers swarmed into the market. The clink of money: the sound of sharp, eager banter; the dull noise of the butcher's cleaver were heard on every hand. It was a cheerful scene, for every face looked smiling and happy. The soft morning air seemed to have brightened all things into cheerfulness. Among the earliest group that entered Fulton market that morning was a little girl, perhaps ten or eleven years old, but tiny in her form, and appearing even more juvenile than that. A pretty quilted hood of rose colored calico was turned back from her face, which seemed naturally delicate and pale; but the fresh air, and perhaps a shadowy reflection from her hood, gave the glow of a rose-bud to her cheeks. Still there was anxiety upon her young face. Her eyes of a dark violet blue, drooped heavily beneath their black and curling lashes, if any one from the numerous stalls addressed her; for a small splint basket on her arm, new and perfectly empty, was a sure indication that the child had been sent to make purchases; while her timid air, the blush that came and went in her face, bespoke as plainly that she was altogether unaccustomed to the scene, and had no regular place at which to make her humble bargains.—The child seemed a stray waif cast upon the market, and she was so beautiful notwithstanding her humble dress of faded and darned calico, that at almost every stand she was challenged pleasantly to pause and fill her basket. But she only cast down her eyes and blushed more deeply, as with her little bare feet she hurried on through the labyrinth of stalls toward that portion of the market occupied by the huckster women. Here she began to slacken her pace and look about her with no inconsiderable anxiety.

"What do you want, little girl; anything in my way?" was repeated to her once or twice as she moved forward. At each of these challenges she would pause, look earnestly into the face of the speaker, and then pass on with a faint wave of the head, that expressed something of sad and timid disappointment.

At length the child was growing pale, and her eyes turned with a sort of sharp anxiety from one face to another, when suddenly they fell upon the buxom old huckster woman, whose stall we have described. There was something in the good dame's appearance that brought an eager and satisfied look to the child. She drew close to the stand, and stood for some seconds gazing timidly on the old woman. It was a pleasant face, and a comfortable, portly form enough that the little girl gazed upon. Smooth and comely were the full and rounded cheeks, with their rich autumn color dimpled like an over-ripe apple. Fat and good humored enough to defy wrinkles, the face looked far too rosy for the thick, grey hair that was shaded, not concealed, by a cap of snow white muslin, with a broad, deep border, and tabs that met like a snowy girth to support the firm, double chin. Never did your eyes dwell upon a chin, so full of health and good humor as that. It sloped with a slick, smiling grace down from the plump mouth and rolled in a soft, white wave into the neck, scarcely leaving an outline, or the want of one before it was lost in the waves of that muslin kerchief, folded so neatly beneath the ample bosom of her gown. Then the broad linen apron of blue and white check, girding her waist, and flowing over the smooth rotundity of a person that was a living proof of the ripeness and wholesome state of her merchandize. I tell you, reader, that woman, take her for all in all, was one to draw the attention, ay, and the love of a child, who had come forth barefooted and alone in search of kindness.

At length the huckster woman saw the child gazing upon her with a look so earnest that she was quite startled by it. She also caught a glance at the empty basket, and her little brown eyes twinkled at the promise of a new customer.

"Well, my dear, what do you want this morning?" she said, smoothing her apron with a pair of plump, little hands, and casting a well satisfied look over her stand, and then at the child, who grew pale at her notice, and began to tremble visibly—"all sorts of vegetables, you see—flowers—strawberries—radishes—what will you have, child?"

The little girl crept round to where the woman stood, and speaking in a low, frightened voice, said—

"Please ma'am, I want you to trust me!"

"Trust you!" said the woman, with a soft laugh, that shook her double chin, and dimpled her cheeks. "Why I don't know you, little one—what on earth do you want trust for? Lost the market money, hey, and afraid of a scolding—is that it?"

"No, no, I haven't lost my money," said the child, eagerly; "please ma'am just stoop down one minute, while I tell you!"

The little girl in her earnest way took hold of the woman's apron, and she, kind soul, sunk back to her stool: it was the most comfortable way of listening.

"I—I live with grandfather and grandmother, ma'm; they are old, and poor—you don't know how poor; for he, grandpa, has been sick, and, it seems strange, but I eat as much as any of them. Well, ma'm, I tried to get something to do, but you see how little I am; nobody will think me strong enough even to tend baby; so we have all been without anything to eat since day before yesterday."

"Poor thing!" muttered the huckster woman, "poor thing!"

"Well, ma'm, I must do something. I can bear anything better than seeing them hungry. Last night I did not sleep a wink all night, but kept thinking what I should do. I never begged in my life; *they* never did, and it made me feel sick to think of it; but I could have done it rather than see them sit and look at each other so pitiful another day. Did you ever see an old man cry for hunger, ma'm?"

"No no God forbid!" answered the dame, brushing a plump hand across her eyes.

"I have," said the child with a sob, "and it was this that made me think that begging, after all, was not so very mean. So, this morning, I asked them to let me go out; but grandpa said he might go himself, if he were strong enough; but I never should—never—never!"

"Nice old man—nice old man!" said the huckster woman.

"I did not ask again," resumed the child, "for an idea had come into my head in the night. I have seen little girls, no older than I am, selling radishes and strawberries, and things."

"Yes—yes, I understand!" said the old woman, and her eyes began to twinkle the more brightly that they were wet before.

"But I had no strawberries to sell, not a cent of money to buy them with!"

"Well! well!"

"Not even a basket!"

"Poor thing!"

"But I was determined to do something. So I went to a grocery store where grandpa used to buy things when he had money, and they trusted me with this basket."

"That was very kind in them!"

"Was'nt it very kind?" said the child, her eyes brightening, "especially as I told them it was all myself—that grampa knew nothing about it. See what a nice new basket it is—you can't think how much courage it gave me. When I came into the market it seemed as if I should'nt be afraid to ask any lady about trusting me a little"

"And yet you came clear to this side without stopping to ask any lady!"

"I was looking in their faces to see if it would do," answered the child with meek simplicity, "but there was something in every face that sent the words back into my throat again."

"So you stopped here because it was almost the last stand."

"No, no. I did not think of that," said the child, eagerly. "I stopped because something seemed to tell me that this was the place. I thought if you would not trust me, you would at least be patient and listen."

The old huckster woman laughed—a low, soft laugh—and the little girl began to smile through her tears.—There was something mellow and comfortable in that chuckle, that warmed her to the heart.

"So you were sure that I would trust you—hey, quite sure?"

"I thought if you would'nt there was no chance for me anywhere else," replied the child, lifting her soft eyes to the face of the matron.

Again the old woman laughed.

"Well, well, let us see how many strawberries will set up in business for the day. Six, ten, a dozen baskets—your little arm will tire with more than that. I will let you have them at cost, only be sure to come back at night with the money; I would not for fifty dollars have you fail,"

"But I may not sell them all!" said the child anxiously.

"I should not wonder, poor thing. That sweet voice of yours will hardly make itself heard at first; but never mind, run down into the areas and look through the window—people can't help but look at your face, God bless it!"

As the good woman spoke, she was busy selecting the best and most tempting strawberries from the pile of little baskets that stood at her elbow. These she arranged in the orphan's basket, first sprinkling a layer of damp, fresh grass in the bottom, and interspersing the whole with young grape leaves, intended both as an embellishment, and to keep the fruit fresh and cool. When all was arranged to her satisfaction, she laid a bouquet of white and crimson moss rose buds at each end of the basket, and interspersed little tufts of violets along the side, till the crimson berries were wreathed in with flowers.

"There," said the old woman, lifting up the basket with a sigh of satisfaction, "between the fruit and flowers you must make out, Sell the berrries for sixpence a basket, and the roses for all you can get. People who love flowers well enough to buy them, never cavil about the price, just let them pay what they like."

The little girl took the basket on her arm; her pretty mouth grew tremulous and bright as the moss rose-bud that trembled against her hand, her eyes were filled with tears.

"Oh, ma'm, I want to thank you so much, only I don't know how," she said, in a voice that went to the good old woman's heart.

"There, there!—never mind—be punctual, that's a good girl. Now, my dear, what is your name?"

"Julia—Julia Warren, ma'm!"

"A pretty name—very well—but stop, stop a moment, I had forgotten."

The child sat her basket down upon the stool which the huckster woman hastily vacated, and waited patiently while the good dame disappeared in some unknown region of the market, eager to accomplish an object that had just presented itself to her mind.

"Here," she said, coming back with her face all in a glow, a small, tin pail in one hand, and her apron gathered up in the other. "Just leave the strawberries, and run home with these. It will be a long time for the old folks to wait, and you will go about the day's work with a lighter heart when you know that they have a breakfast, to say nothing of yourself, poor thing! There, run along, and be back in no time."

Julia took the little tin pail and the rolls that her kind friend hastily twisted up in a sheet of brown paper.

"Oh! they will be *so* glad, broke from her, and with a sob of joy she sprang away with her precious burden.

"Well now, Mrs. Gray, you are a strange creature, trusting people like that, and absolutely laying out money too; I only wonder that you ever got along at all!" said a little, shrewish woman, from a neighboring stand, who had been watching this scene from behind a heap of vegetables.

"Poh! its my way, and I can afford it," answered the huckster woman, rubbing her plump palms together, and twinkling her eyelashes to disperse the moisture that had gathered under them "I hav'nt sat in this market fourteen years for nothing. The child is a good child, I'll stake my life on it."

"I hope you may never see the pail again, that's all," was the terse reply.

"Well, well, I may be wrong—perhaps I am—we shall know soon. At any rate, I can afford to lose half a dozen pails, that is one comfort.

"Always chuckling over the money she has saved up," muttered the little woman, with a sneer, "for my part I don't believe that she is half as well off as she pretends."

The conversation was here cut short by several customers, who crowded up to make their morning purchases. During the next half hour good Mrs. Gray was so fully occupied that she had no opportunity for thought of her protege; but just as she obtained a moment's breathing time, up came the little girl panting for breath; her cheeks glowing like June roses, and her eyes sparkling with delight.

"They have had their breakfast; I told them all about it!" she said, in a panting whisper, drawing close up to the huckster woman, and handing back the empty pail.

"I wish you could have seen grandpa when I took off the cover, and let the hot coffee steam into the room. I only wish you could have seen him!"

"And he liked it, did he?"

"Liked it! Oh! if you had been there to see!" The child's eyes were brim full of tears, and yet they sparkled like diamonds.

Mrs. Gray looked over her stall to see if there was anything else that could be added to the basket. That pretty, grateful look expanded her warm heart so pleasantly that she felt quite like heaping everything at hand upon the little girl. But the basket was already quite heavy enough for that slender arm, and the addition of a single handful of fruit or tuft of flowers would have destroyed the symmetry of its arrangement. So with a sigh, half of disappointment, half of that exquisite satisfaction that follows a kind act, she patted little Julia on the head, lifted the basket from the stool, and kindly bade her begone to her day's work.

The child departed with a light tread and a lighter heart, smiling upon every one she met, and looking back as if she longed to point out her benefactress to the whole world.

Mrs. Gray followed her with moist and sunny eyes, then shaking the empty pail at her cynical neighbor in the good humored triumph of her benevolence, she carried it back to the coffee stand whence it had been borrowed.

"Strawberries!—strawberries!"

Little Julia Warren turned pale, and looked around like a frightened bird when this sweet cry first broke from her lips in the open street. Nobody seemed to hear her, that was one comfort, so she hurried round a corner and creeping into the shadow of a house, leaned, all in a *tremor*, against an iron railing, quite confident, for the moment, that she should never find courage to open her mouth again. But a little reflection gave her strength.—Mrs. Gray had told her that the morning was her harvest hour. She could not stand there trembling beneath the weight of her basket. The fruity scent—the fragrant breath of the violets that floated up from it seemed to reproach her.

"Strawberries!—strawberries!" The sound rose from those red lips more cheerily now, there was ripeness in the very tones that put you in mind of the fruit itself.—The cry was neither loud nor shrill, but somehow people were struck by it, and turned unconsciously to look upon the child. This gave her fresh courage, for the glances were all kind, and as she became accustomed to her own voice, the novelty of her position began to lose its terror. A woman called to her from the area of a house, and purchased two baskets of the strawberries, without asking any reduction in the price. Poor child, how her heart leaped when the shilling was placed in her hand. How important the whole transaction seemed to her, yet with what indifference the woman paid for her strawberries and turned to carry them into the basement.

Julia looked through the railings and thanked this important customer, she could not help it, her little heart was full. A muttered reply that she was "welcome" came back, that was all. Notwithstanding the gruff answer, Julia took up her basket with a radiant face.

"Strawberries!—strawberries!" Now the words came forth from red and smiling lips—nay, once or twice the little girl broke into a laugh as she went along, for the bright shilling lay in the bottom of her basket. She wandered on unacquainted with the streets, but quite content, for though she found herself down among the warehouses only, and in narrow, crowded streets, the gentlemen who hurried by would now and then turn for a bunch of violets, and she kept on bewildered but happy as a bird.—*From "Palaces and Prisons," in Petersons Megazine for February.*

MONS. KORPONAY.

"A few years ago, there was a handsome and elegant man in Washington city, says the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, "engaged as a dancing-master." At the breaking out of the Mexican war, he put by "the fiddle and the bow," and entered the service as a captain of Missouri volunteers. He showed that he was ready at the *chase* as the *heassez* at "forward all," as "forward two," and soon won a high reputation as a gallant officer. He has now been appointed professor of cavalry tactics in the Military Academy at West Point."

Mons. Korponay was, at one time we believe, attached to the Austrian service, and held the position of a captain of hussars. In consequence of his having been engaged in several duels, he was obliged to abdicate, and migrate to the United States. Landing in this country without means, he found himself compelled to resort to those accomplishments which he possessed, for maintenance. Accordingly, he commenced the business of a dancing-master, and was the first to introduce the "polka." He also danced upon the public stage; and, we well recollect that he volunteered his services to add to the attractions of the last benefit that the late and revered Edmund Simson ever took at the Park Theatre.—As a soldier, he was as brave as he was accomplished, and rendered good service in the Mexican war.

A little period after Monsieur Korponay arrived in this country, another distinguished foreigner made his appearance among us. He was a Saxon Baron, and was here known as Frederick Herman.

The baran was a captain of hussars. At the time of the Rouge riots, at Leipsic, he was placed in command of the citidal of that city. He was instructed to order the dispersion of the mob, and if they did not retire, to discharge a park of blank artillery over their heads; and if they did not then retire, to give them a full volley of grape. The baron thought it best to let the grape fly first, and give the *blank* afterwards. Following out this view of the case, he killed upwards of two hundred people, at "one fell swoop."

For this act, he was court martialled, and ordered to expatriate himself for the period of two successive years. The affair cost him three or four duels, in every one of which he killed his man.

Finding himself very offensive to the people of the city of Leipsic, he proceeded to Hamburgh; and, taking passage on board of the packet ship Brarens, Captain Flore, proceeded to this city.

He arrived here a few days after General Taylor was ordered to proceed to the Rio Grande. And soon after he landed, happening to get remarkably *blue*, he wandered into a rendezvous, and enlisted as a *private*, in the United States infantry. He was forthwith dispatched to General Taylor, and was at the battle of Palo Alto, and the siege of Monterey, and fought heroically. After the siege, he happened to get "remarkably blue" again, when he took it into his head that, inasmuch as he had fought twice for the Americans, it was but fair that he should in turn, render the Mexicans a little assistance.—He accordingly deserted, and went over to General Ariste. His friends here, mortified at his conduct, circulated a report that he was killed at *Palo Alto*.

We chanced to write an account of the baron's enlistment, for one of the papers of the day, and the gazette happening to reach Liepsic, his friends wrote to us inquiring what had become of him. We addressed a note to the Secretary of War; who, in reply, stated that he deserted at Monterey, soon after the battle, and that nothing further was known of him.

Mons. Korponay distinguished himself, and secured the patronage of this country by his chivalry; Baron Herman eternally disgraced himself; and, in this consisted the exact difference between these two eminent foreigners.

ANOTHER SOLDIER GONE.

MARRIED—At Monmouth, Miss. on the 14th inst., by the Rev. R. Lind, of the Episcopal Church, Henry Nichols to Flora Whithers, both negro servants of Major Gen. J. A. Quitman. Henry Nichols, by the name and style of "Harry," has been the faithful and confiding bodyservant of the General, for the last 18 years. Through exultation and depression, victory and defeat, sunshine and storm, Harry has ever been present, and faithful to execute the mandate of his master. He has made the tour of the United States and the Canadas, and when the infant Republic of Texas was struggling for a place among the stars and stripes, he accompanied his master, who was then Capt. Quitman, through these perilous scenes, and while walking over the battle ground of San Jacinto, looking very sad at the sight of the numerous dead, his master asked him "what he was thinking about?" He replied, "he was thinking what fools those yellow men were for fighting white folks." But it was reserved for Harry to illustrate the annals of his race at the storming of Monterey, for it will be recollected that Gen. Quitman had the charge of the brave Mississippians and Tennesseans and was in the hottest and thickest of the fight, having several horses shot from under him, the places of which were immediately supplied by Harry, although he had to make his way to his master through grape and canister. But to crown the enchantment of the scene, when the gallant W. O. Butler fell, wounded, Harry immediately rushed to his rescue and carried him off the field. While conveying the General from the field, he enquired after his master. Gen. Butler told him he "feared he would never see him alive, as he was in the most dangerous position when he saw him last." Harry replied, with that deepseated feeling of the faithful servant, "Don't you believe that, General: master was not born to be killed by them mulatto rascals!" When Gen. Quitman was ordered to the conquering column of Scott, he carried Harry with him, who was side by side with him at the bombardment and storming of Chepultepec on the 13th and 14th, and the deadly conflict of the Garita de Belen, and finally, his triumphant entry into the city and palaces of the Montezumas. Harry was the first Anglo-African in the Halls. He is known by the entire army, and greatly respected by officers and men, (as an humble, faithful and honest servant,) who will be glad to see this notice of him.—*Natchez Free Trader.*

MIKE WALSH.

Mike Walsh is the only living member of the family. His father was an opulent man, and once possessed a fortune of over $80,000. He owned two farms in New-Jersey, on one of which was a mill, valued, with its machinery and stores, at $35,000. This had been insured for thirty years, and on the day of the expiration of this policy, he had made arrangements to go to Newark to renew it. The business of his friend, which involved endorsements to the amount of $22,000, detained him for a day. That night the mill burned down, and every dollar of its worth was lost.

The friend for whom the endorsement had been made, subsequently proved insolvent, and this, with the law expenses, and other embarrassments, swallowed up the remainder of Mr. Walsh's property, and left him penniless. He shortly after died a broken-hearted man. His children consisted of four brothers, of whom Mike was the youngest, and a girl, scattered in all directions, the latter alone staying with the mother. A singular fatality pursued them. One of the brothers fell by the side of Crockett, at the massacre of the Alamo: another was shot in a duel across a table in the South; the third was burnt in the Ben Sherrod, and the sister perished in the ill-fated Lexington. The mother soon followed, and left him, like Logan, the last of his race.—[*Subterranean.*

THE CALIFORNIA EMIGRANT.

BY "ONE OF 'EM."

TUNE—"*Oh! Susannah!*"

I come from Salem city,
With my wash-bowl on my knee;
I'm going to California,
The gold dust for to see.
It rained all night the day I left,
The weather it was dry,
The sun so hot I froze to death—
Oh! brothers! don't you cry!
Oh! California!
That's the land for me!
I'm going to Sacramento,
With my wash-bowl on my knee!

I jumped aboard the 'Liza ship,
And traveled on the sea,
And every time I thought of home,
I wished it wasn't me!
The vessel reared like any horse
That had of oats a wealth;
It found it couldn't throw me, so
I thought I'd throw myself!

I thought of all the pleasant times
We've had together here;
I thought I ort to cry a bit,
But couldn't find a tear.
The pilot bread was in my mouth,
The gold dust in my eye,
And though I'm going far away;
Dear brothers, don't you cry!

I soon shall be in Francisco,
And then I'll look all 'round
And when I see the gold lumps there,
I'll pick them off the ground.
I'll scrape the mountains clean, my boys,
I'll drane the rivers dry,
A "pocket full of rocks" bring home—
So brothers, don't you cry!
Oh! California!
That's the land for me!
I'm going to Sacramento,
With my wash-bowl on my knee!

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.

"*It is better to die a king than live a prince.*" said Napoleon in 1806, to his brother Louis, when he forced him to accept the crown of Holland. The fourth and favorite son of *Madame Mere*, (as Napoleon willed his mother should be called,) Louis feared exposing his feeble constitution to the damp atmosphere of reclaimed marshes, intersected by stagnant canals, and he preferred his book to a place among the king-vassals of Imperial France. Not so his wife, Hortensia Beauharnais, the daughter of Josephine, by her first marriage, and the inheritor of her mother's Creole impetuosity and daring ambition. She prevailed upon her husband to mount the Dutch throne, and naming her youngest son after the step-father, Napoleon, she ever taught him that *it was* "better to die a king than live a Prince." Twice he has been thwarted in his attempts to grasp the imperial sceptre which his uncle wielded with such bloody sway, but now that he has been called to the Presidential chair, it will be an easy matter to put on the Imperial Purple.—Be this as it may, it will not be amiss, at the present stage of his power, to review his past life, that every reader may judge for himself of the new President's capability to restore permanent quiet to France.

Napoleon Louis was born in Paris on the 20th April, 1808, and was christened Charles Louis Bonaparte, tho' he signs his name as we give it. Napoleon, who was his god-father, always showed a great partiality for him, as did the Empress Louisa. Queen Hortensia's oldest son was mysteriously killed in Italy, during a revolutionary attempt, and she educated Napoleon Louis with doubled affection, at the Chateau of Arenenberg, in Switzerland. Exiled from France, she thirsted for revenge upon the Bourbons, and ins illed into the mind of her son that he was destined to uphold the honor of his name, to punish the persecutors of his family, and to open to his country some way to that glory which it ever pursues like an *ignus fatuus*.

Prince Louis made his first revolutionary attempt in 1836, when he succeeded in securing the offices of the strongly fortified town of Strasbourg, to his interests, and laid a plan which is pronounced bold, and well understood. The Alsacian democrats were first to be gained over, by holding out to them a prospect of a fair convocation of the people; the garrison of Strasburg was to be captivated by the cry "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The citizens were to be summoned to liberty, the young men of the schools to arms, the ramparts were to be entrusted to the keeping of the national guards, and then the Prince was to march at the head of the soldiers to Paris.

Unfortunately for the Prince, he lost his way, and led his partisans into a long court mistaking it for an adjoining street. He was here blockaded by a faithful company of infantry, and forced to surrender. He was then sent to the United States, where it was understood that he was to remain for ten years but long ere the expiration of this period of exile he returned to Europe. Louis Phillippe protested against his remaining in Switzerland, where he himself, when an exile, had been hospitably sheltered, but the descendants of Tell refused to give him up, and a war was on the point of breaking out, when the Prince, for the sake of maintaining peace, voluntarily left for England.

He again attempted to revolutionize France by the magic of his name, and landed at Boulogne in an English steamer, accompanied by General Montholon and a few others who had served under his Imperial uncle.—An eagle lit on his head as he unfurled the tri colored flag when he stepped on the shore, which was regarded as an auspicious omen, though it has since appeared that the bird had been regularly trained to alight on the Prince's hat, where a piece of beef steak rewarded him. The invasion failed, and was in fact a mad, ill-conceived scheme.

The Prince was taken prisoner, and locked up in the old fortress of Ham, a gloomy pile built by Louis XI.—He remained a prisoner here for some years, and we have often heard Dr. Brewster, (of Norwich, Ct.,) who used to pay him a visit twice a year, speak of him as a handsome, well informed man. Once Dr. Brewster, said, while walking on a bastion of the fortress with the Prince, a sentry presented arms. "See," said the Prince, "how the soldiers love me. That poor fellow will be sentenced to six days in the black hole for that act of military respect, yet I am positive that I shall never pass a French soldier who does not salute the nephew and namesake of *l'Empereur!*"

Louis Phillippe was well aware of the popularity the Prince enjoyed among the troops, and refused to listen to any of his petitions for release. In 1846 he heard that his father was dying, and begged to be permitted to visit him at Florence, promising to return to his prison. He could not soften Louis Phillippe's heart, so he escaped in the disguise of a workman, and we copy his own account of his flight, in a letter to a friend.

"My dear M. Degeorge—My desire to see my father once more in this world made me attempt the boldest enterprise I ever engaged in. It required more resolution and courage on my part than at Strasburg and Boulogne, for I was determined not to submit to the ridicule that attaches to those who are arrested escaping under a disguise, and a failure I could not have endured. The following are the particulars of *my escape!*

You know that the fort was guarded by 400 men, who furnished daily 60 soldiers, placed as sentries outside the walls. Moreover, the principal gate of the prison guarded by three gaolers, two of whom were constantly on duty. It was necessary that I should first elude their vigilance, afterwards traverse the inside court, before the windows of the commandant's residence; and arriving there, I should be obliged to pass by a gate which was guarded by soldiers.

Not wishing to communicate my design to any one, it was necessary to disguise myself. As several rooms in the part of the building I occupied were undergoing repairs, it was not difficult to assume the dress of a workman. My good and faithful valet, Charles Thelin procured a smock frock, and a pair of sabots (wooden shoes,) and after shaving off my moustache, I took a plank on my shoulder.

On Monday morning, I saw the workmen enter, at half past eight o'clock. Charles took them some drink, in order that I should not meet any one of them on my passage. He was also to call one of the *gardiens* (turnkeys) whilst Dr. Conneau conversed with the other.—Nevertheless, I had scarcely got out of my room, before I was accosted by a workman, who took me for one of his comrades, and at the bottom of stairs, I found myself in front of the keeper. Fortunately, I placed the plank I was carrying before my face, and succeeded in reaching the yard. Whenever I passed a sentinel, or any other person, I always kept the plank before my face.

Passing before the first sentinel, I let my plank fall, and stopped to pick up the bits. There I met the officer on duty, but, as he was reading a letter, he paid no attention to me. The soldiers at the guard-house appeared surprised at my dress, and a drummer turned round several times to look at me. I next met some workmen, who looked very attentively at me. I placed the plank before my face, but they appeared to be so curious that I thought I should never escape them, until I heard them cry, "O! it is Bernard."

Once outside, I walked quickly towards the road of St. Quentin. Charles, who, the day before had engaged a carriage shortly overtook me, and we arrived at St. Quentin. I passed through the town on foot, after having thrown off my smock frock. Charles procured a post chaise, under pretext of going to Cambrai. We arrived without meeting with any obstacles, at Valenciennes, where I took the railway. I had procured a Belgin passport, but nowhere was I asked to show it.

During my escape, Dr. Conneau, always so devoted to me, remained in prison, and caused them to believe I was ill, in order to give me time to reach the frontier. It was necessary to be convinced that the Government would never set me at liberty before I could be persuaded to quit France, if I would not consent to dishonor myself. It was also a matter of duty that I should exert all my powers to be able to console my father in his old age.

Adieu, my dear M. Degeorge; although free, I feel myself to be most unhappy. Receive the assurance of my sincere friendship, and, if you are able, endeavor to be useful to my kind Conneau.

LOUIS NAPOLEON."

From Valenciennes he went to London, where he was much petted by the aristocracy, and in June was elected a representative to the National Assembly from the city of Paris. He has immediately addressed a circular letter to his constituents, pledging himself to unite his "efforts with those of his colleagues to re-establish order, credit and labor; to secure peace abroad, to consolidate democratic institutions, and to reconcile interests which now appear hostile, because parties are straggling against each, other, instead of working to one common end—the grandeur prosperity of the country."

The motion was received by the Assembly, but next morning it was resolved, in direct opposition to the formal opinion of Lamartine, and his colleagues, that the "citizen Louis Bonaparte should be proscribed, but permitted to take his seat in the National Assembly." He made his appearance in the hall a few days afterwards, and has conducted himself with more moderation as a Representative than his previous rash conduct would lead one to expect.

The Prince has occupied apartments at the Rhine Hotel, in the *Place Vendome*, his windows looking upon the column raised to commemorate his Imperial Uncle's victories. Here he has received visits from all the surviving remnant of that army who followed the tri-color in triumph through Europe, and perhaps arranged his plans for the restoration of the *Empire Francais!* The adherents of Louis Philippe all aided him—some say, because they wished to see a monarchy re-estabiished, and thought it would be easy to onset him—*others* think that he has promised to make the young Count de Paris his heir, having no *legitimate* children himself.

But his great support has been from the people, who have plaster busts of the Emperor in their humble dwellings, and prints of his conquests in their work-shops.—They have been governed by their predelections for a great name—which was after all, a curse to France and to Europe—and they will be equally willing to throw up their caps and cry VIVE NAPOLEON II.—*Boston Bee.*

A SHORT SERMON.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to remember the Printer. in my discourse. He is in a very disagreeable situation. He treats everybody—he knows not whom; his money is scattered everywhere, and he hardly knows where to look for it. His paper, his ink, his type, his journeymen's labor, his living, ect., must be punctually paid for. You Mr. ——, and Mr. ——, and a hundred others I could name, have taken his paper, and you, and your children, and your neighbors, have been instructed and amused by it. If you miss one paper, you think very hard of the printer; you would rater go without your best meal than be deprived of your newspaper.—Have you ever complied with the terms of your subscription? Have you taken as much pains to furnish the printer with his money as he has to furnish you with his paper? Have you paid him for his type, his press, his hand-work, his head-work? If you have not, go and pay him off.—*Dow Jr.*

THE AXE.

The other day I was holding a man by a hand as firm in its outward texture as leather, and his sun burnt face was as inflexible as parchment; he was pouring fourth a tirade of contempt on those people who complain that they can find nothing to do, as an excuse for becoming idle loafers.

Said I, "Jeff, what do you work at? You look hearty and happy; what are you at?" "Why," said he, "I bought me an axe three years ago, that cost me two dollars: that was all the money I had. I went to chopping wood by the cord; I have done nothing else, and have earned more than six hundred dollars; I drank no grog, paid no doctor, and bought me a little farm in the Hoosier State, and shall be married next week to a girl that has earned two hundred dollars since she was 18. My old axe I shall keep in the drawer, and buy me a new one to cut my wood with."

After I left him, I thought to myself, "that axe," and "no grog!" They are the two things to make a man in this world." How small a capital! That axe! And then a farm, and a wife, the best of all!—*Weekly Messenger.*

A ROMAN PROPHECY OF WASHINGTON.—In one of CICERO'S Fragments the following remarkable sentence occurs—written some eighteen hundred years ago:—

"Far across the ocean, if we may credit the Sybilline books, and after many ages, an extensive and rich country will be discovered, and in it will arise a hero, who by his council and arms, will deliver his country from the slavery by which she was oppressed. This shall he do under favorable auspices; and oh! how much more admirable will he be than our Brutus and Camillus. These predictions were known to our Accius, who had embodied them to his Nyctegresia, and embellished with ornaments of poetry."

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

British Mail Steamer America Capt. Leitch arrived yesterday morning at 8 o'clock from Liverpool, Dec. 30.

The cholera still continues in London and in the provinces. The number of deaths in London from all diseases, however, had not increased; cholera cases 31 per week average.

Business affairs have been quiet, but steady and more encouraging than for some time past. The cotton market has been more buoyant, and sales to a pretty large extent have been effected at improving prices. The corn trade has again become dull, and holders desirous of realising before the close of the year, have been induced to accept lower prices. A good business has been done in the produce markets, and better prices are paid, both consumers and exporters having evinced considerable anxiety to get into stock. We may further observe that, on the part of merchants more firmness is visible, and only a moderate amount of produce has been pressed upon the attention of buyers. The iron trade has participated in the general improvement, and the prices of both pig and manufactured are advancing. From the cotton and woollen districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire there are better reports. Manufacturers look forward to a good spring trade, and making preparations accordingly. The money market is steady. Cash is abundant, and can be had on easy terms, but the demand is limited. The public securities are very steady, and have rather an advancing tendency than otherwise.

Ireland is still tranquil. Duffy's trial was not finished. Lord Clarendon had been well received on his return from England.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of England continued to increase and had reached nearly fifteen million pounds, whilst the circulation has declined more than 16 millions. The funds are rising.—Money at call 2 per cent; rate of discount on best paper 2½.

Business in France was reviving in all the manufacturing towns. On the 20th Dec. the new president was proclaimed in the national assembly. Louis Napoleon advanced to the tribune, and swore to remain faithful to the republic, and to forward its interests in all respects. He then read an address to the chamber in a firm voice, and with better success than his previous attempts at oratory; in which he professed a spirit of conciliation; praised Gen. Cavaignac for his moderation and generosity of character, and declared his aim to be, to establish a just and firm government, without being either reactionary or utopian.

When the new president concluded his speech, he proceeded down the centre of the chamber, and advancing towards Gen. Cavaignac tendered to him his hand. This movement surprised Cavaignac, but delighted the chamber. After the pause of an instant, Cavaignac responded this fraternisation and shook hands cordially with the president, amidst marks of the most unequivocal satisfaction from all sides.

At six o'clock on the evening of the 20th, the president of the national assembly received the following message from the president of the republic:—

"M. le President,—I request you to announce to the national assembly that, in conformity with article 64 of the constitution, I have by a decree of this day named—

M. Odillon Barrot, representative of the people, minister of justice, charged with the presidency of the council of ministers in the absence of the president of the republic.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, representative of the people, minister of foreign affairs.

M. Leon de Malleville, representative of the people, minister of the interior.

M. Rulhieres, general of division, representative of the people, minister of war.

M. de Tracy, representative of the people, minister of the marine and colonies.

M. Falloux, representative of the people, minister of public instruction and worship.

M. Leon Faucher, representative of the people, minister of public works.

M. Bixio, vice president of the national assembly, minister of agriculture.

M. Passy (Hyppolite,) member of the institute, minister of the finances.

Accept, Monsieur le President, the assurance of my high consideration.

"Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

(Countersigned) Odillon Barrot,
Minister of justice."

At present all the various parties are marshalling their forces; and for the sake of France and the world we trust there will be a peaceful and constitutional issue out of all the afflictions which during the last ten months has filled her cities with misery. The Paris funds continue firm, even a rise took place after the attack on the ministry with respect to Gen. Changarnier's double appointment. The last closing prices in Paris were—for the the three per cents. 46.60, the five per cents. 76.70.

From the European Times Dec. 30.

The interest still felt for the position of the pope continues predominant. His holiness still remains at Gaeta, from which point all kinds of intrigues and negotiations have sprung up, conferring a great celebrity on this almost unknown spot. The provisional government at Rome, sanctioned by the vote of the upper chamber, has endeavored by every means in its power to induce the pope to return to the holy city. This he refuses, except on condition of dissolving the chambers, disbanding the national guard, and suppressing the journals, which, amongst other conditions, only show that his holiness has no real intention to return at present to the Quirinal. We have no doubt that the pope has appealed to all the the European powers to aid him in this his state of persecution; but no official confirmation of the fact has, up to this moment, roused all christendom in his favor, as centuries ago would have been the case.

The congress for the settlement of the affairs of Italy is about to meet at Brussels. M. Canuti, the commissary-general of the papal army, has arrived at Paris, on his way to London, charged with a mission to both the French and English governments; and in a short time the feeling of Russia, which power has always interfered boldly in Italian affairs, will be known, so that the final disposition of the pope's person, as well as his ultimate destiny cannot be long delayed.

The relations of Naples and Sicily remain almost in *statu quo*. At Genoa there has been some slight popular outbreak, which we long before anticipated; at Turin the king seems to have laid aside his warlike tendencies, and the question of the final adjustment of the Lombardy frontiers seem as remote as ever. In Austria public attention is mainly directed to the war against the Hungarians. We have but very imperfect accounts of the progress of this civil strife. The Imperialists, however, have taken Oedenburg, Tyrnau, and Presburg, the Magyars retiring before them. It is said that the Imperialists will immediately invest Pesth, and crush Kossuth and his followers.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that the Hungarians pursue that system of defence best adapted to their country, and to their want of resources; and by laying waste the country as the Austrians advance, they throw almost insurmountable impediments, at this season, in the march of their enemies. No one, however, doubts the issue of the conflict. The Austrian, now more at ease in his capital, and reinforced by ample funds by Russia, which it is positively stated have been supplied by way of loan, the Hungarians will have no alternative but to submit. All we hope is, that the new Austrian government will not revert to the old Metternich system, in which case the whole struggle will have to be renewed at no distant period. Vienna and the provinces are all tranquil.

The withdrawal of Austria from the parliament of Frankfort has opened a new phase in German politics. Baron Von Gagern has assumed the reins of government at Frankfort in lieu of Schmerling. The parliament, it is said, has determined to have an "Emperor" for Germany; and Austria, finding quite enough to do to consolidate her own territories, without going further, the tide has now turned the other way, and Prussia is in the ascendant.—This new state of things has excited the hopes and fears of Bavaria and the lesser sovereigns of Germany, who would be most averse to be "Prussianized."

The king of Prussia has at length proceeded to Berlin, where an enforced tranquillity is maintained. The preparations for the elections are now in progress throughout the provinces. The festivities of Christmas have rather mitigated political rancor for the moment, but it will break out again; and until some comprehensive adjustment of the German unity question is arrived at, there seems to be little prospects for peace to the individual sovereigns who have so long reigned over Germany.

The queen of Spain opened the cortes on the 15th inst. Her majesty expressed a hope that the friendly relations with England "would be reestablished as soon as the acts and instructions of her government were fully appreciated." Perhaps our own queen will re-echo this sentiment, and matters will be patched up. Narvaez has had another crisis, from which he has emerged with additional strength. The Carlist warfare continues. From Portugal we have little news of interest. Sir Harry Smith has returned to Cape Town, after subduing the insurgent Boers. The accounts are again of a most satisfactory character, and all the colony is tranquil.

The speech of the President of the United States was read with deep interest, especially that portion which related to the discovery of the gold mines in California. Although this vast accession of treasure cannot fail to exert an inconceivable influence over the present and future destinies of the states, it is not anticipated that any relative change in the value of gold and silver will be effected thereby; but its first results must be to divert a vast population towards California, and thereby accelerate the peopling and colonization of the whole coast.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENT WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The treaty making arrangements for the postage of letters transmitted by the steamers has been received by the Europa, but we presume cannot be published until it has been sent to the Senate. We understand the following to be the rates of postage:

Sea-postage 16 cents, paid to the vessel performing the service;

English inland postage on letters to or from the United States, 1½d., or 3 cents;

Inland postage of the United States on letters to or from England, 5 cents;

So that a letter from any part of England to any part of the United States, or *vice versa*, will cost 24 cents—prepayment or not, at the option of the sender; but if prepayment is made, it must be for the whole.

Newspapers will be sent in the steamer of either country at a charge not exceeding 2 cents, to be prepaid.

Pamphlets, periodicals, &c, will be charged for each, not exceeding 2 ounces, one penny, or 2 cents; over two and not exceeding 3 ounces, 6d., or 12 cents; over three and not exceeding 4 ounces, 8d., or 16 cents; for all exceeding 4 ounces, 2d., or 4 cents, for each additional ounce or fraction.

Closed mails may be sent through the United States to the North American provinces, accompanied by an agent, at ten cents the ounce; and 25 per cent additional for counting by the ounce, instead of the single letter.

Closed mails of the United States may be sent through the Canadas, or the United Kingdom, upon paying, by the ounce, two rates of the inland postage, and 25 per cent. as above.

These are the material provisions at the arrangement which has been lately entered into with the British government.—*Washington Union.*

A PREVENTIVE.

Charcoal is well known to be one of the most powerful disinfecting agents ever discovered. Its use as a preventive and cure of the premonitory symptoms of Cholera, has met with much favor in many quarters. We have heard the remark frequently that those whose business bro't them in contact with charcoal, never had the Cholera. We therefore commend to the attention of the reader the following extract from a letter in the London Times stating the treatment of Cholera, as successfully practiced in the government of Kioffa, Russia:

"I have upwards of three hundred people at work, and the Cholera all around us and amongst us; sixty of my people were taken ill, but the great matter is to take the disease at the beginning, so I called them together and explained the symptoms, which are loss of appetite, heaviness, and a disagreeable sensation at the pit of the stomach. I immediately administered to those who were seized, one glass and a half of spirits of wine, in a glass of water, with four or five teaspoonfulls of powdered charcoal, and three drops of oil of mint, and the patient took violent exercise until a strong perspiration was induced, and all my patients recovered; to those who were weakly I administered the charcoal in a fresh egg beat up with a little water milk warm.

For myself, as an antidote, I take every morning a fresh egg, beat up with a teaspoonfull of charcoal; I make the charcoal from white beach, but any wood that is free from rosin will do.

POPULAR SUFFRAGE IN PARIS.

Hon. C. J. Ingersoll says, in his letter to the National Intelligencer, on the election of Louis Napoleon.

In the city of Paris alone, which the city of London is always at work with vast means to convince American cities is the head-quarters of mobs, massacres, and bloody strife; in the city Paris alone, more votes were cast in perfect quiet, and good order, and good intelligence, too, than all the votes put together of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, all of the principal cities of the United States; more votes than London, Liverpool, Manchester, Bermingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, and I know not how many more British cities are allowed to give, put all together, and with less rioting than takes place at almost every election in any of them.

Can universal suffrage and popular sovereignty vindicate more unquestionably their perfect right to enjoyment than by such French demonstrations in the capital of a country which we are taught to distrust as incapable of freedom, rational, orderly, intelligent liberty!

FROM CALIFORNIA AND THE SALT LAKE.

From Mr. George Smith, of the enterprising firm of Smith & Bedford of this town, who returned from Council Bluffs, two days since, we learn that an express mail arrived at the Bluffs, just previous to his departure, fifty six days from the Salt Lake. The Mormon Colony are reported to be in a prosperous condition, having a surplus of several thousand bushels of grain and other necessaries of life. Money is plenty, a large portion of which is obtained and brought from the gold regions of California, either in the dust or in Mexican gold coin received in exchange for the dust in California.

The reports concerning the richness and extent of the gold mines, received by others, are fully confirmed by this party, some of whom are direct from that region, bringing a large quantity of the *yellow dirt*. By this mail Messrs. Smith & Bedford, received from the Salt Lake, orders for merchandise amounting to upwards of 5000, accompanied with the *dust*, among which was one package of ten pounds.—These are the first orders received from that quarter, and the opening of a new avenue of trade to St. Joseph which must be extensive and profitable. —*St. Joseph's Gazette.*

RIOT AT A FUNERAL.

The Honesdale Democrat gives a long account of a riot at that place, about a week ago. A Protestant young man married a wife whose parents were Catholics. The wife dying, a dispute arose as to whether she should be buried in Protestant or Catholic ground. The husband insisted that she should be buried where he could rest by her side at his death. The parents expressed their fixed determination to have her interred in Catholic ground. Each party sought legal advice, which resulted in the decision that the husband had the right to direct where his wife should be buried. Matters were then compromised so that the Catholic service was allowed to be performed over the body at the house, and she was to be buried in Protestant ground.—But on the day of the funeral, just as the body was placed in the hearse, the father came forward and loudly claimed that the body should go to Catholic ground. Thereupon, a fearful riot ensued, in which a large number of people participated, and the coffin was tossed about carelessly. The Sheriff finally quelled the outbreak, and the interment took place in Protestant ground.

A STARTLING OUTRAGE.

One of the baces attempts we have ever known, to injure and destroy a worthy and highly respectable lady, has just come to our knowledge, as having recently occured in the city of Boston. A certain Dr. Kraitsir a Hungarian by birth and education, a violent reviler of America and our republican institutions, is now engaged in a school as a teacher, in Bloomfield street in that city. Several months ago he left his wife and daughter in Philadelphia, and went to Europe, where finding his monarchical principles at a discount, he returned to this country.—He went immediately to Boston to resume his duties as a teacher of language, and in the company of a Miss Peabody, who resides at No. 13. West st., he forgot or neglected to send to Philadelphia for his legally wedded wife. She waited in the most painful state of anxiety for some weeks, and not receiving any definite information from her husband, she resolved to go on to that city and join him there.—Previous to her leaving here, however she was very unexpectedly waited upon by this very accommodating female friend of her husband, Miss P., who very ingeniously attempted to abduct her little daughter from the mother, and carry her to Boston, leaving the mother behind. This scheme failed, and the agent returned to the east without effecting her object.

A few days after, Mrs. K and child left this city for the purpose of joining Dr. K. The parties at Boston having been apprised of the time of her leaving here, stationed two police officers on the look out, for the purpose of arresting her on the moment of the arrival of the cars, on a fictitious charge of insanity; the mother was to be taken to the hospital, and the child forcibly carried to the house of Miss Peabody, in West st. The boat having been detained by running aground their arrival was delayed several hours beyond the usual time; the officers became weary of watching and went home; the intended victims of this base conspiracy arrived in due time, and procured lodgings at a respectable boarding house, little dreaming then of the snare they had escaped.

As early as possible, the husband was apprized of the arrival of his family: he promised to call for them immediately; instead of which he dispatched a note and a carriage, with his hopeful female confidant, to induce his wife to ride out and see a large building (the Insane Asylum) but this plot failed. Miss Peabody then called upon the landlady, and endeavored to poison her mind against her new lodger stating that she had been turned out of doors at Philadelphia, for being deranged, &c. &c. The lady who kept the boarding house, being incredulous upon this point, that scheme was thwarted. More decisive measures were then decided upon.

The conspirators endeavored to bribe a gentleman boarding at the same house where Mrs. K. was staying, to induce her to ride out with him, when the plan was to take her from him and carry her to the asylum; he had the heart of a man, and refused to become an accomplice in such detestable villainy. Dr. K. and his associate then procured two persons from the asylum, and three, other men, to take his wife by force, and carry her to the hospital. They entered the house, but she escaped from them, and was protected from their ruffianism. The Dr. waited on Sunday morning until the gentlemen boarders had all gone to church; when he again entered the house, broke open the various rooms in search of his persecuted and deeply wronged wife, but fortunately did not find her.

When these disgraceful facts became known to the respectable family where Mrs. K. had been staying out in this city, a just indignation was expressed by all its members. A clergyman and a physician boarding at the same house with her while she resided in this place, each of them voluntarily prepared strong letters of recommendation in her favor and sent them on forthwith.

The other members of the family all signed a forcible memorial in her behalf, setting forth in the strongest language their condemnation of such an unjustifiable outrage.

We have formed a very erroneous estimate of the character of the people of Boston, if they allow an amiable and innocent lady to suffer such indignities, without bringing the perpetrators to punishment.—*Phil. Times and Keystone.*

SUBTERRANEAN LAKES IN MICHIGAN.

We not long since gave a lengthy account of one of these lakes that are found scattered over this State in many places. The Editor of the Michigan Farmer is writing a series of interesting letters from the villages throughout the State, and from the last number of that paper, we cut the following communicated to the editor by Hon. J. D. Pierce:

"There is a small Lake, called Bear Lake, between Ceresco and Marshall, which is not far from half a mile across, and which is rapidly growing over. Mr. P. remarked, that during the seventeen years he had been in the country, more that one half of its entire surface had grown over, by means of the gradual accumulation of leaves and other decaying vegetable remains, which floated upon its surface, thus forming a productive marsh.

Mr. P. also spoke of a marsh over which he was riding upon a pony, which settled beneath him as he proceeded, until he became alarmed, and desisted from proceeding farther. And an instance has been related to us by another, of an extensive marsh, the whole of which had evidently been formed in the same way, there being a small spot, only a few feet over, right in the middle of it, which had not yet closed over, the water at that spot being immensely deep, and if our recollection serves, no bottom has been discovered.

There are many interesting phenomena connected with the geology of our State, opening a most inviting field to the naturalist. The evidences are too many and too striking to admit of a doubt, that this entire peninsula has once slept beneath the pressure of superincumbent waters, and that the monsters of the deep have played where the beasts of the field now gambol—and there can be no doubt, that many of its formations are to be ascribed to this cause.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS HOLDING LAND WARRANTS.

It may not be generally known to soldiers and others entitled to warrants, that a recommendation has been made in the land office report that may cause a new demand at an advanced rate. The head of that department urges the immediate survey of the newly acquired territory of California and allowing the soldiers warrants, or private claims, to be located there. The adoption of the liberal policy by the government in connection with the present state of affairs in California, and the feeling of the public mind in relation to the gold deposits reported there, would at once advance the price of warrants, and cause them to be eagerly sought for. The N. Y. Express says Lieut. R. T. Williamson of the Typographical Engineers left the city in the Crescent City, for Chagres and California, with orders to commence at once the preliminaries of the survey of that region. The designs of the government in relation to this important subject cannot of course be known, and those entitled to warrants, some 43,000 in number, are of course unable to estimate their value, should the recommendation be adopted. As their dividence of title to the public domain, may be made valuable by some speedy action in relation to California lands, those entitled to receive them will do well to watch the proceedings of Congress and not dispose of them for less than their true value.

Life in California.—It is stated by Capt. Folsom, in his letter of Oct. 8th, to Gen. Jessup, that the miserable Sadwich Islanders get one dollar per hour for working about the store-houses of San Francisco—laborers by the week get $40 and 50—mechanics get $8 and $10 per day, and $6 per day by the month. Common clerks and salesmen in stores receive $2500 and their board; and the Captain writes that the boy in his employ, who was a volunteer a few days before, he pays $1500 per annum. But he adds, that the wages were not high when it is considered that this boy has to pay $8 per dozen for washing, and everything else at corresponding prices. The principal waiter in the hotel gets $1700, and others from $1200 to $1500 per annum. The Captain says it would cost him more than his pay as a government officer to have his boots blacked.

How to Commit Murder Quietly.—Take a young lady, and tell her that she has a very pretty foot. She will then wear small, thin shoes—go out in the wet—catch a cold—the cold will become a fever, and she will die in a month.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1849.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

If "our army" did "swear terribly in Flanders" it was nothing in comparison to the storm of curses which greeted the first message of his Excellency, Wm. F. Johnston, from the lips of whigs, "good and true," upon its publication here. Some, we understand, even went so far as to propose an indignation meeting: but that, like the courage of Bob Acres, soon oozed out of their finger ends after consulting some of the cooler heads of the party.—Gray hairs, nor old heads, however, could not restrain the tongues of many from expressing their contempt for the man and his message. There is nothing whig about it, they say, except his talk on the tariff, and that, they very correctly declare, he had nothing to do with. We have heard of some who went so far as to affirm their belief that the bank portion was the production of the late lamented Gov. Shunk. Others sneeringly say he must have, by some hocus pocus operation, possessed himself of a suit of the late Governor's cast off garments, and while dressed in these worn out habiliments of a Democrat, penned this message to the Legislature: And here is where the shoe pinches. The Governor professes in his message to entertain views in regard to banking too stringent for the whigs of Erie. He does not come up to their ideas of an "ultra whig," and recommend the creation of a host of irresponsible rag mills.—Neither does he say to the Legislature; gentlemen, the state is suffering for the want of a general banking law and the sooner you pass one the better. Had he done this the hats of Erie whigery would have flew higher in the air than they did last fall when the telegraph announced his election. Of course they take it for granted that the Governor is sincere in his views on banking; while we, on the contrary, are inclined to doubt it; but whether he is or not, he has trod very heavily and carelessly on the toes of our whig friends here. And why, for the life of us we cannot see, for there is nothing plainer on the political chess board than that his Excellency is only looking one way publicly, while privately he is rowing the other. The whole message proves this, and we advise those who swore to swear no more, and those whose thoughts were too big for utterance, but exhibited their weight by elongating the visages of their possessors, to wind up their organ of hope, for we can assure them the Governor is a trump card yet, and a great deal more likely to prove the right bower to their favorite measures than "old Zack" himself. To convince them that we are right in this particular they have but to reflect that this message they curse so bitterly has the unmistakeable whig ear mark of being a tissue of contradictions from beginning to end. Thus, while he travels out of the line of his duty, and forgets that he is addressing the Legislature of a state only, instead of the Congress of the nation, and denounces the tariff of '46, he does not endorse or declare for that of '42, although the latter abomination is the beau ideal of Pennsylvania whiggery. He talks learnedly, and it may be, truthfully of the sufferings of the manufacturers in the state, and to relieve the miseries he portrays, recommends additional taxation of the people. He has evidently forgot that it is but a short time since he called upon the people to observe fasting and prayer in thanksgiving for the prosperity he then said existed every where in the state. He preaches good sound democratic doctrine, *as far as it goes*, in regard to any further increase of banking, and in the next breath expatiates on a contingency which would render an increase of banking facilities necessary. From this we infer that he is ready, should the Legislature discover the contingency he speaks of, to put them on the back and call them good boys. This inference we draw the more readily from the fact that his Excellency professes to want nothing but specie paying notes, and yet does not scruple to recommend the creation of a brood of bank issues of a less denomination than five dollars. From all this, combined with the whole course of Wm. F. Johnston since he entered into public life, we think our friends, the whigs, are growling and showing their teeth "without any just cause or provocation." They can rest assured, and the people of Pennsylvania can rest assured, that if the Legislature decides upon an inflation of the currency of the state, either by corporate charters, or a general banking law, *he will not stand in the road*, his honied profession to the contrary notwithstanding. The fact is the Governor is deeper a good deal than his late supporters who now curse him so loudly. He knows very well that the Senate is ultra, and that the fifty natives and whigs in the House can be relied upon. He knows too that if there is not one purchasable member among the democrats it will be a miracle, and he can see far enough into futurity to discover that an inflation of the currency will eventually prove disastrous and become unpopular. He will then, supported by these very same men whose bank corns are now aching under the pressure of his foot, point to his message and claim that the whig party is not to blame. No, no, our whig friends who have put on crape since the Governor's message, can dry their tears and smile again—the "hope deferred which maketh the heart sick" shall be no longer theirs, for if Wm. F. Johnston, aided by a majority of the Senate and one half the House, can succeed in engrafting whig policy upon the state of Pennsylvania—if they can cover her hills and vallies with corporations—*it will be done!*

Since the above was written we see that the *Commercial*, groans audibly over the message. The editor says "it may be a good whig document, but it don't suit" him. "It is not such a one as we (he) hoped for—expected, and had reason to expect." He "looked for some change of policy," such as "a general free banking law founded and secured by Pennsylvania and United States stocks—a general manufacturing and a general plank road law," and although this hope has not been realized, he thinks "all is not lost." The *Gazette* on the contrary, although evidently laboring under the same feeling of disappointment, manages to endorse and puff his Excellency. But this is not to be wondered at, as it is famed for *puffing* every thing, from this message down to a two-penny whistle!

A Chance for the Editor of the Gazette.—The following from the Cumberland Mountaineer, should at once excite to the highest pitch the gallantry of our bachelor cotemporary:

"We have been requested some two or three times by the ladies of a certain little village, situated in Virginia, about 18 miles from this city, to announce the startling fact, that there are within its limits, *twenty-five single ladies*, all destitute of a *single beau*, there being but two young gentlemen in the place.

Compliments to Editors.—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, has been presented with a magnificent silver pitcher, by the citizens of Bourbon Co. Ky., as a mark of their esteem for his efficiency as an editor in the late campaign. The Democrats of St. Louis have likewise presented Samuel Treat, Esq., editor of the St. Louis Union, with a splendid gold watch and chain, as a testimonial of their personal regard and appreciation of his talents. We hope no one will ever think of complimenting us in this way—we should'nt survive the shock!

A Confession.—The editor of the Boston *Atlas*, the leading whig paper in Massachusetts, writes from Washington, as follows:

"There are no men here, of any party, who wish to re-enact the Tariff of '42. There are many objectionable features in it which ought to be and will be avoided in any bill which may be reported. It has been made a great bug-bear in the south and west, and, as a whole, is unpopular. There is no denying this."

We commend the above to the special attention of the *Gazette*, and that ilk of papers and politicians.

A Fact for Foreign Missionary Contributors.—A little girl 11 years of age, who worked at her needle to support her mother, died from cold and destitution of the necessaries of life, in Boston, on Thursday afternoon.—The door was taken from the hinges to lay the corpse upon, and she was buried at the expense of the city.—She died upon a piece of straw matting; the only furniture in the room, was two chairs. Her name was Johanna McCarthy. Is it not strange that there should be such suffering in so small a city as Boston, where so much is raised for foreign purposes, and the fact heralded forth with so much pharisaical ostintation.

For the Erie Observer.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Editor—I observe in your paper of the 6th inst., a communication upon the subject of the next Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner. I believe it highly proper to agitate the subject in good season, that the names of many of our distinguished citizens may be brought to public notice, in connection with that office, so that the people may be able to make a good and judicious selection through their representatives in convention.

In the selection of a candidate for the important office of Canal Commissioner, a proper regard should be observed as to the claims of the different sections of the State, from which that office should be selected. Justice and equity require that the members of the Board of Canal Commissioners should be taken from different sections of the Commonwealt. I would therefore beg leave to submit to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, the name of John A. Gamble, Esq., of Lycoming County, a gentleman highly qualified to fill that distinguished station. It is only necessary to mention the name of Mr. Gamble, in connection with the office of canal commissioner, to meet the unqualified approbation of all to whom he is known. Mr. G's strict business habits, practical knowledge of our system of public works, and unyielding integrity, all combine to recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Democracy of this commonwealth.

ERIE.

For the Erie Observer.

Mr. Editor—I have been informed, though what truth there may be in the report I know not, that the Trustees of the Methodist society, in this place, have resolved to dispense with a sermon and a collection in aid of the Ladies, Benevolent Society, this winter, upon the plea that they are still in debt for their Church. Without more than a mere allusion to the fact that they are not alone in this particular—other churches who have exerted themselves for this charity, being also struggling to get out of debt; or to the further consideration that no small share of the expense of that building has been defrayed by persons in the town, not members of the Society, thus giving the community a sort of claim upon the Christian beneficence of the Methodist church—we would respectfully enquire of the Trustees of the congregation, whether they have also resolved to support their own poor, or whether they intend to transfer them to the care of the Benevolent Society, until the debt of their Church is paid. We ask simply for satisfaction. The Benevolent Society is doubtless ready to sustain the Methodist poor, as readily as those of the other churches, and those connected with no church; only, we dare say, they would like to ascertain what is expected of them on this point, by the Trustees above mentioned. I would add that I do not put this question either by the authority, or with the encouragement of the Ladies' Society, but merely as an

ENQUIRER.

Confessing the "Swindle."—Confession, it is said, is good for the soul. We hope it is, as one of our whig exchanges which preached "hard times" loud and long before the election, now mounts the repentance stand as follows: "Eastern papers represent money as unusually plenty, while business is improving daily." We take it for granted that this is true—indeed, it cannot be otherwise, for there is nothing in a financial point of view to prevent it. But how long is it since the whole country, from Maine to Texas, was flooded with an exact contrary report, and by these same "Eastern papers" too? We were told by them that the entire business of the country was prostrated by the Democratic party, which it would take years of whig rule, and the adoption of the entire catelogue of whig measures, to resuscitate. In vain the Democracy every where referred to facts and figures in refutation—in vain they asked to be shown the wide-spread ruin so often spoken of but never seen—the answer was always the same. Here, said whigery, we may not suffer, but cast, among the business men and capitalists, merchants and manufactures, the pressure is awful. Well, the election is over now—nothing has happened to make money matters easier, or relieve the manufacturers, and yet "Eastern papers represent money as unusually plenty." Verily, is not whigery given to humbugery, as well as blessed with a very short memory?

Yankee Spirit.—The Yankee factory girls are "some." In Manchester only the proprietors reduced the wages, when upon there was a general determination to strike; and as they were obliged to give a month's notice before quitting work, they have meanwhile issued a circular to the world at large, in which is the following paragraph:

"We are now working out our notice, and shall soon be out of employment—can turn our hand to most anything—don't like to be idle—but determined not to work for nothing where folks can afford to pay. Who wants help? We can make bonnets, dresses, puddings, pies, or cakes; patch, darn, knit, roast, stew and fry; make butter and cheese, milk cows, feed chickens, and hoe corn; sweep out the kitchen, put the parlor to rights; make beds, split wood, kindle fires, wash and iron, besides being remarkably fond of babies—in fact, can do any thing the most accomplished housewife is capable of, not forgetting the scolding on Mondays and Saturdays: for specimens of spunk, we will refer you to our overseer. Speak quick! Black eyes, fair foreheads, clustering locks, beautiful as Hebe; can sing like a seraph and smile most bewitchingly; any elderly gentleman in want of a house keeper, or a nice young man in want of a wife, willing to sustain either character; in fact, we are in the market. Who bids? Going, going, go o! Who's the lucky man!"

Very Considerate.—The keeper of a grog establishment in Georgia, has made known by advertisement, that he will in future not sell any spirituous liquors to *temperance men*, unless they should bring a written permission from their wives!

Republican Inauguration.—The manner in which the Governor of Virginia is inaugurated is very simple and republican. That functionary quietly goes before a magistrate in Richmond and takes the requisite oaths, and then as quietly proceeds to the discharge of the duties of his office—without ceremony, parade or show.

☞ The President has issued the usual circular calling the new Senate to meet at Washington on the 5th of March. The object of this is to act on the nominations which the new administration may make to that body.

A Heavy Verdict for Damages.—The Superior Court of New York has been occupied some days in the trial of a suit for libel brought by Mr. John Thompson, a broker in Wall street, and proprietor of the Bank Note Reporter, against Moses Y. Beach, the proprietor of the N. Y. Sun. The jury returned a verdict for the full amount claimed—*ten thousand dollars!* This is setting a pretty high valuation on the character of a Wall street financier, but as the defendant in the suit has not enjoyed a very enviable reputation on account of his banking operations, the verdict may be regarded in the light of punishment for a series of financial *figures* which have not been much to his credit.

☞ The New York Post says: "It is reported that our more influential Roman Catholic citizens intend to call a public meeting for the purpose of inviting Pope Pius Ninth to make this country his residence.

☞ The democracy of Indiana, on Monday last met at Indianapolis, and nominated the Hon. Jos. A. Wright for Governor, and Col. Jas. H. Lane for Lieut. Governor of Indiana.

"Guess its a Lie."—The Buffalo Commercial gives the following, but without stating its authority: "It is reported that a resolution, settling an important principle, has lately been adopted by the U. S. Senate, in Executive session. This resolution is that no important appointments requiring the assent of the Senate shall be acted upon during the present session."

Kentucky Courtesy.—Resolutions highly complimentary to Gen. Wm. O. Butler, have passed the Senate of Kentucky, and inviting him to visit the capital of the State, and meet his late companion in arms, Gen. Z. Taylor on his expected visit.

Senator Dodge.—A telegraphic communication received lately in Washington, states that the Hon. A. C. Dodge, has been re-elected by the Legislature of Iowa to the United States Senate, for the period of six years from the 4th of March next, at which time the term which he drew for on taking his seat in the Senate will have expired.

News of the Week.

By Telegraph to the Observer and the Buffalo and Pittsburgh papers.

Washington, Jan. 13.

The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned over yesterday until Monday.

The motion for the arrest of a witness in the case of Col. Medill, Indian Commissioner, was withdrawn.

The debate on the motion to reconsider the bill granting compensation to Mr. Pacheco, for a fugitive slave, was resumed and continued until adjournment.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Thomas B. Mosely, to be United States Attorney for the District of Middle Tennessee.

Harrisburgh, Jan. 13.

Governor Johnston having resigned his seat in the Senate, Mr. Darsie was unanimously re-elected Speaker, permanently.

Writs have been issued for a special election to supply the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Johnston's resignation, on the 2d of February next.

Columbus, Jan. 13.

Nothing has yet been concluded relative to the Governor. The debate on the motion to amend the journals, is still continued with great asperity.

New York, Jan. 15—3 P. M.

☞ The steamer Empire State was burned at half past ten o'clock Saturday night. Nothing saved. Valued at $100,000.

☞ Col. Croghan, Inspector General of the army, died at Washington on Saturday.

☞ Gen. Rutland, of St. Louis, one of General Harrison's aids, and for a long time Indian Agent, died at Jefferson city, Mo., on the 5th.

☞ A despatch dated Baltimore, 14th, says: a case of cholera, the first in this vicinity, was reported on Saturday.

☞ The convention of southern members of Congress being a committee of one from each state, met at the capitol at 11 A. M. on Saturday. The discussion continued till a late hour. No definite action yet reported.—Postponed till Friday next.

Washington, Jan. 15.

Saturday, Senate not in session. The House was engaged all day on the Pacheco slave question. Mr. Toombs, of Ga., had the floor at the hour of adjournment.

Washington, Jan. 15.

In the House the Committee on Elections reported a bill in favor of Mr. Sibley's right to a seat as Delegate from Wisconsin. The bill passed—yeas 124, nays—.

The Committee of the whole was then discharged from all further consideration of the President's Annual Message.

Mr. Dickinson introduced a bill abolishing the franking privilege; but objection being made, it was laid over.

The remainder of the session was employed in unimportant business.

In the Senate Mr. Dayton submitted a Report adverse to patenting the improved manufacture of sheet iron.—The consideration of the report was postponed for the present.

Mr. Dowaes made a minority report on the California bill, and his substitute was debated until adjournment.

New York, Jan. 15—7 P. M.

The Washington Union denies emphatically, that the Goverment has any news from California it does not publish.

A despatch from Washington, dated yesterday, says here was quite a fight in the caucus of the city Southern Committee, and Mr. Calhoun's Report was finally adopted by only a majority of one—8 for and 7 against. It was deemed too inflamatory, though only historical and reciting grievances received by the South from the North. The fight will be continued on Saturday.

The legal agents of the Methodist Episcopal book concern in this city, have announced their intention not to divide with the Church South, the property of the book concern.

Cleveland, Jan. 15.

A fearful epidemic is raging at Lansing, capitol of Michigan. The legislature of that state are discussing a motion to adjourn to Detroit. One member has already died of the disease.

New York, Jan. 16—3 P. M.

The Tribune says that Mr. Clay will be elected Senator from Kentucky.

Reporters were excluded from the southern caucus by 39 yeas to 30 nays—15 reporters withdrew on declaration of the vote.

Washington, Jan. 16.

The southern caucus have, after full discussion, referred back Mr. Calhoun's report to the committee, where it will no doubt sleep. It then adjourned till Monday.

Senate.—After reading the journal Mr. Douglass suggested a disposition of his report to obviate the objections raised to his bill for admitting California, by offering a substitute omitting the slavery question entirely. It was read and ordered to be printed.

Sundry petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

In pursuance of previous notice, Mr. Borland from the committee on Military affairs asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill repealing part of the law 106, relating to the medical staff of the army.

House.—Mr. Tuck desired to introduce a resolution contemplating a Congress for the settlement of national difficulties without war, but was prevented.

Mr. King, from the naval committee, reported a bill providing for the transportation of troops over the Isthmus of Panama. He failed to bring the House to fix a day to consider the bill, or to print.

☞ It is now reported that Col. Croghan is not dead, and that the mistake arose from the death of his brother Dr. Croghan.

☞ The remarks of Mr. Benton last evening were as follows: On motion, Senate proceeded to take up the bill to settle lands, title and donation rights in California. Benton of Mo. obtained the floor, and made a lengthy speech against the whole system embraced in the bill, which provides for selling mineral lands by the acre.

He opposed this feature of the bill. He wanted no special laws for the husbandry of the gold lands. Let them be free and open to all people. He was opposed to selling the land in driblets. Let them be disposed of under a general system of land laws. He considered that gold hunting was demoralizing in its character and injurious to society.

The sooner the mines were exhausted the better for the country. If he had the power, he would extirpate them at once. Therefore he moved to recommit the bill to the committee on public lands, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of substituting a bill drawn by himself, for the one now under consideration.

Washington, Jan. 16—1 P. M.

Mr. Venable, of N. C., in the caucus, read the address, which was drawn up by Mr. Calhoun, with Mr. Bailey's assistance. Speeches were made against the address by Messrs. Clayton, Stephens and Toombs, of Ga., Gov. Morehead of Ky., and Gentry, of Tenn., and the address was advocated by Calhoun, Baily, Gale, of Alabama, Mason, of Va., Westcott, of Florida, and Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.

Speeches in favor of action, but for modifying the address, by Messrs. Berrien and McKay.

The address was opposed on several grounds. First, that it asserts that organized bodies of men existed through the states, reaching into Canada, to aid slaves in escaping from service. The proof of this position was wanting. Another was that the address declared that the north had raised a false issue by charging the south with legislating in Congress, with the view of extending slavery, while the south open

By Telegraph.

Despatches for the Weekly Observer.

PITTSBURGH, January 16—3, P. M.

Brig Elizabeth Felton, from Porto *Cabello*, 28th ult. says everything quiet at *that place*. Gen. Paez, it is accounts, was at Curreos, *his* fleet was at Maracaibo.

The tender of the Government fleet arrived at Porto Cabello, on the 20th ult., bringing despatches from the Government *fleet at* Maracaibo, reports on the night of the 18th, *laying* at anchor off the bay, they were attacked by Gen. Paery's fleet. The Government fleet succeeded in capturing a barque, brig *and schooner* of Gen. Paery's fleet. The loss on the Government side was 18 wounded, and none killed. Gen. Paery's loss killed and *wounded*. Gen. Paery still continued the Castle of Maracaibo, and the city. The above is celebrated at Porto Cabello, on the 17th.

The American Steamer Scourge, that was taken by the Government Steamer, was at Porto Cabello. The reason of her having not been settled on account of the refusal of the American Consul.

DETROIT, Jan. 16.

The Democratic members of the Legislature have unanimously nominated Gen. Cass, for the U. States Senate.

They have a decided majority in the Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan'y 16.

Governor Johnston was *inaugurated* to-day. *The oath* of office was administered by the Speaker of the Senate. The inaugural Address of his Excellency was an able paper.

The concourse of the people was immense.

Samuel J. Ball was elected State Treasurer on the fifth ballot.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 16.

The Senate Committee has been appointed by the two Houses to examine the returns of the Governor's election, and the Speaker of the Senate and the Secretary of the State. Their report will settle the matter finally.

PITTSBURGH, January 17.

The rise in the Monongahela river was very sudden and great. A large number of boats floated off, and other property was swept away. The loss, so far, is $20,000.—Several persons made very narrow escapes in attempting to save their property. There is 22 feet of water in the river, and it continues to rise.

GOVERNOR.—The following is the vote for Governor in this State officially declared before the two Houses:

For Wm. F. Johnston,	168,522
For Morris Longstreth,	158,225
Johnston's Plurality,	297
Scattering,	72
Johnston's majority,	225

We think now some of our whig friends who put up a money on three hundred majority, on the strength of tables, will come to the conclusion that figures do not lie—especially whig figures.

We are indebted to Messrs. Johnson and Ball, of the State Legislature, and Hon's Daniel Sturgeon and Jas. Thompson for public documents.

LETTER OF STATE TREASURER.—We are pleased to receive by telegraph from Harrisburg that G. J. BALL, Esq. of York, and at present a member of the House, has been elected State Treasurer. He will make an excellent officer, and although every inch a whig, we never doubted the success of a political opponent with half as much satisfaction as we do this. His election to this office will not require him to vacate his seat in the Legislature, as a law was passed at the last session changing the time for that officer to assume the duties of the office.

We understand that *crape* rose suddenly in price in the neighborhood of the *Commercial* office, upon the receipt of the news of the election of BALL, as State Treasurer.

If this information is correct, it only proves that stock on hand was unusually small, for the clique who that establishment their head *quarters*, are not numerous.

We trust the remarks which have been made week after week through our columns [illegible] Vegetable Antiseptic have not been [illegible] as frankly to acknowledge [illegible] told in truth the notices [illegible] of a few dollars. [illegible] diseases *medicine*, we beg you to change your opinion of us.

Virginia Great American Remedy stands high, its reputation for the last 20 years of success in all parts of the United States, where thousands of sufferers have hardly lived to be known out of the town they were raised in, this panacea has grown to a giant, and with rapidity has gone all over this country, Canada, into England and South America, and is still "onward," disease of all kinds yields to the medical fraternity use it, and it is uprooting all those evils, hitherto practised by the disciples of Esculapius. See advertisement in our columns, call on Agents and be satisfied.

Any Who would not rather enjoy the pleasures of health, and the agreeable consciousness of well-being, to the gripping disease—the bitter continuance of ill-health and the chilling pains of never recovering!

All those who is not most anxious to escape a disease of [illegible] The very idea of falling a victim to consumption, a terror to the heart-strings of Life. But oh how joyous the [illegible] HEALTH are still our own, when just before [illegible] and grandfather dark canvass over us.

Kind reader, are the pleasure the sensations experienced [illegible] who by the use of Dr. Wistar's Bal-sam of Wild Cherry, the direct disease slowly but surely driven from their [illegible] health—joy health, again restored to their languishing [illegible] refreshment. 31

MARRIED.

On the 16th, inst., by the Rev. O. P. Brown, Mr. VIR R. SLEEPER, and Miss MARY E. CHAPIN, all of Greenfield.

On Fairview on the 3d inst., by the Rev A. Fish Mr. REUBEN LONGLEY and Miss MARGARET BOWERS both of this City.

A Dough Bake.

A shape of a grand Buffalo Dinner, is to come off at MAJOR [illegible]'s HOTEL, which is so celebrated for good living, on [illegible] next, at 1 o'clock, A. M., and persons having a Dollar [illegible] are invited to attend. The following are among the numerous [illegible] to be found on the Table, viz:

[illegible] Soup, do Steak, do Roast, do (chicken) Pie, do Tongues, [illegible] Deer, from Canada, with the proper fixins, Roast [illegible] Pig, Roast Beef, Veal and Mutton; Ham and fresh [illegible] Fresh Codfish and Shad, from Charleston, and all other [illegible] of fish in market. Canvass-back Ducks, Turkies, Geese, [illegible] Prairie Hens, and Snipes also, every description of Vegetables [illegible] which will be served up in the Pastry, Nuts, Fruits, &c., too [illegible] to enumerate, will be served up.

[illegible] to be had at the Bar.

[illegible] Jan. 20, 1849. 1w30

A Lot for Sale.

A GOOD building lot for sale on 4th street, between French and Holland streets, near the new Catholic Church. For terms, [illegible] to JAMES C. MARSHALL.

Erie, Jan. 27, 1849. 3t36

Keep out the Rain!

THE subscribers having purchased the *right for this county in* [illegible] "GERMAN PATENT WEATHER STRIPS," are now prepared to [illegible] on, all who may see fit to give them a call, with the above [illegible] named article. *It consists of a strip so attached to the bottom of* [illegible] as to shut out all wind and rain, thereby preventing the [illegible] of doors, carpets &c., *which is commonly the case in* [illegible] other weather doors. It is warranted to pay for itself in saving re- [illegible] three times a year. If it does not satisfy all who procure it [illegible] will take it off again and pay all damages. All orders left at [illegible] Hitchcock's store for the above articles, will be promptly attended to.

PINCKNEY & CRAIN.

Erie, Jan 20, 1849. 1t36

CALIFORNIA GOLD

DISCOVERED BY

HONOR D'ALVEAR'S GOLDOMETOR!!!

THE GOLD-SEEKER'S GUIDE!

The Secret *art of finding Mines of Gold, Silver, Iron, Lead, Copper, Coal, and other Mineral Riches.*

The first discovery of Gold in California was made by DON JOSE D'ALVEAR, an eminent Spanish Geologist, Chemist and Natural Philosopher, by means of a newly invented Magnetic instrument, called the

GOLDOMETER, or GOLD-SEEKER'S GUIDE

Signor D'Alvear has *just arrived at New York from the Gold* [illegible] of California, by way of Panama, Chagres, and New Orleans, bringing with him a very large quantity of Gold Ore, valued at nearly one million of Dollars, which he collected there [illegible] before the existence of the Gold mines became known to the [illegible] inhabitants of California *generally*.

HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY.

Signor D'Alvear went out to California nearly two years ago, in consequence of *certain information* which he had received of the geological character of that country, with the firm belief that vast mines of precious metals would be revealed there upon [illegible] investigation. He was encouraged to this enterprise, also, by his confidence in a certain Magnetic instrument which he had invented, or called the "Goldometer," by whose aid he expected to be directed at once to the "Gold Placers," if any such existed.—But we regret to say his expectations disappointed. His scientific calculations proved to be founded in truth and profound wisdom, and his new instrument, the "Goldometer," fulfilled his highest hopes. In less than two months after reaching *California*, he struck upon one of the richest Gold mines in *that country*, upon an obscure branch of the Sacramento river, in a gorge of hills extremely rocky and difficult of access, and seldom visited by the native mountaineers. Disguising his object under the pretence of purely scientific research, he obtained the aid of some fifteen or twenty trusty and faithful Indians, and steadily pursued his task, collecting [illegible] in more than $3,000 worth of Gold in a single day, which he concealed in a deep ravine, without exciting any suspicion whatever, until after the discovery of gold at Capt. Sutter's Mill, when the mountains were ransacked by gold seekers, and Signor D'Alvear's "gold placers," the richest in all California, was beset by greedy adventurers. It is now found that the real mines or sources of the gold, lie in the gorges of the mountains, and not in the beds or sands of the rivers. Previous to leaving California, *Signor* D'Alvear sold his instrument, the Goldometer, a very imperfect one, for $3,000. The person who purchased it confidently *expected to make a handsome* fortune, by simply finding "gold placers" and selling the right of digging to the gold workers.

Manufacture of the Goldomet r and Publication of the Guide.

Signor D'Alvear, in compliance with the request of numerous scientific gentlemen, has commenced the manufacture of this new Magnetic *instrument*, the GOLDOMETER, which he now offers for sale, in the United States, at the remarkable low price of *THREE DOLLARS* each, accompanied by full instructions for use, and a variety of Philosophical hints drawn from ancient and modern sciences, or the

ART OF FINDING MINES OF GOLD!

Silver, Platinum, Quicksilver, Coal, Iron, Copper, Lead, and other mineral Riches, the whole being given in a publication called the

GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE!

This new work, and the GOLDOMETER, are both now ready for sale.

The GOLDOMETER is so simple an instrument, that a child may learn to operate with it in five minutes. It is not affected by climate, moisture, or any other known cause, (except the natural magnet,) and will retain its power of *pointing out mineral riches in the earth for any number of years.* By the aid of the Guide any person may use the instrument at once with perfect success.

FARMERS AND LAND OWNERS.

Farmers and Land Owners throughout the United States, who have reason to suspect the existance of any kind of Mineral riches upon their lands, should avail themselves of *this opportunity* to test that fact, by the surest of all known tests, before the abundance of discoveries in all parts of the country shall have lessened this source of wealth in their estate.

ADVENTURES TO CALIFORNIA.

Persons going to California cannot make a better investment than by purchasing one of these instruments, which will not only be worth fifty times its value there, to sell again, but will be of inestimable worth to those who go in search of Gold, as has been proved by the most abundant experiment both in California and the United States.

TESTIMONIALS.

Signor D'Alvear does not deem it necessary to encumber this notice with a long list of testimonials, in proof of the value of his GOLDOMETER, and GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE. The brilliant results of his labors in California, and the discovery, this very week, of fresh veins of gold in Virginia, and beds of Coal in Rhode Island, by its use, are alone sufficient to stamp it as the greatest discovery of the age. Nothing but the extreme cheapness of the instrument, and his desire to see it used for the benefit of mankind, induces him to dispose of it at the low price for which he offers it. Besides this, his own desire for wealth is nearly satisfied.

The following Testimonials, in proof of the value of the Goldometer, selected from a great number equally satisfactory, must suffice for the present:

ASTOR HOUSE, New York, Dec. 21, 1848.

The undersigned, having this day witnessed the practical operation of Signor Jose D'Alvear's newly invented magnetic instrument, the GOLDOMETER, feel entirely satisfied that it possesses the extraordinary power of detecting Mineral ores hidden beneath the surface of the earth, and have no doubt that it will prove an invaluable aid in the discovery of the Mineral resources of the United States and the world.

J. R. DRAPER, JR., CHEMIST.
L. S. TIERMANN, MAGNETIC INS. MAKER.
G. S. DANA, GEOLOGIST.

LOS ANGELOS, CALIFORNIA, August, 1848.

This may certify that the undersigned is fully convinced that Signor Jose De Alvear, was the first discoverer of the Gold deposites of California, and that this discovery was made by the aid of a Magnetic instrument called the GOLDOMETER, which I have seen successfully applied to the discovery of veins of Gold ore, in places where no indications of that substance appeared upon the surface of the earth.

T. W. SHERMAN, LIEUT. 3d ARTILLERY, U. S. ARMY.

NO AGENTS.

In consequence of the difficulty of finding faithful agents, and of preventing frauds, where articles of this nature are sent out for general sale, Signor D'Alvear has determined to sell none of his works or instruments unless ordered by letters sent directly to him, when the desired publication, will be forwarded under his signature and seal, so that all doubt as to its genuineness may be removed.

BEWARE OF ALL IMITATIONS of this Instrument which may hereafter appear, as the secret of imparting the Gold Detecting power is known to no person whatever, except the original inventor.

The GOLDOMETER, and GOLD-SEEKER'S GUIDE, will both be sent by mail, closely enveloped and sealed, and therefore, not subject to inspection by postmasters, for the sum of THREE DOLLARS, which must be paid to SIGNOR JOSE DE ALVEAR, Box 2713, New York City. The instrument is very light, and the Guide is printed on thin paper—so that the charge by mail, or express, will be very small to any part of the United States.—The price of the GOLD SEEKERS GUIDE alone, is ONE DOLLAR, sent as above. Address,

SIGNOR JOSE DE ALVEAR,
Box 2713, New York City.

The OFFICE for the sale of the GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE and GOLDOMETER, No. 32 CENTRE St., New York City, where visiters may see several casks of California Gold, in the rough state, as extracted by Signor D'Alvear from the Sacramento Mines and also witness the operation of the GOLDOMETER, when the needle within the magnetic influence of the metal, and the unerring manner in which it indicates the presence of that and other metalic substances.

Jan. 20, 1849.

NOTICE.

CO PARTNERSHIP. The undersigned have entered into partnership under the name of Baker & Lynch in the business of Groceries, Provisions, Ale, Paints, &c. at No. 133, Cheapside.

ROBERT A BAKER.
CHARLES LYNCH.

Erie Jan. 13, 1849.

OLD Monongahela Rye Whiskey, Brandy, Madeira Port, and Malaga, wines for sale by BAKER & LYNCH.
Erie, Jan 13, 1849, No. 133, Cheapside.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Erie county, I shall offer at public sale, on the 26th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House, in the borough of Erie, the following real estate, late the property of Mrs. Mary Newton, of Harborcreek township, now deceased, to wit: all the following described piece of land lying, situate and being in the township of Harborcreek, county of Erie and state of Pennsylvania, and bounded and described as follows; beginning at a Beech stumpon Mill-creek town ship line, thence by land of Shadduck's heirs south 27½ deg east 12 4 10th perches to the centre of the Buffalo road; thence by said road south 61 deg. west 0 perches, thence by land of Warehan Tagg nt north 27½ deg. west 9 perches thence south 61 deg. west perches; thence north 27½ deg. west 21 2 10 perches; thence [illegible] same as I Anthony Souls' land south 65 deg. west 32 perches [illegible] creek line; thence along said line north 27½ deg. west 20 [illegible] to the same north 63½ deg east 44½ perches to the place of beginning, containing 7 acres 37 perches, strict measure. Also—One other piece, bounded as follows, viz: beginning on the east side of the road leading to Colt's Station; thence by land of E. J. Kelso north 61 deg east 8 perches; thence by lot of John Duncan south 29 deg east 5 2-10th perches; thence by land of I. Dewey south 61 deg west 6 2-10th perches, and thence on east side of said road north to deg. west 5 7-10th perches to the place of beginning, containing 359-10th perches of land, neat measure.

Terms of Sale.—One fourth of the purchase money on confirmation of sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by Judgement Bond and Mortgage on premises.

JAMES SKINNER, Clerk,
Orphan's Court Erie county.

Jan 13, 1849.

Buffalo Rectified Whiskey, Gin, Pork, Flour, Salt, White Fish, Sperm and Tallow Candles, for sale by BAKER & LYNCH.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849. No. 121 Cheapside.

Found.

ON the ridge road between the house of Thos. Willis and Fairview, on Wednesday the 3d inst., half dozen large spoons, supposed to be silver. The owner can have them by calling on the subscriber, living in the village of Lockport, proving property and paying charges. W. C. WARNER.
Lockport, Jan. 13 1849. 3t35*

Plaster Plaster!

ONE hundred tons of Plaster for sale at the lowest prices, by H. CADWELL.

WHITE FISH. Any quantity of white fish in half bbls. for sale at reduced prices by JOHN B. COOK.

Brass Clocks.

EIGHT DAY and 30 Hour Clocks, various kinds, for sale by the Box or single one, very cheap by G. LOOMIS & CO.,
Jan. 13, 1849. State street.

Spectacles.

BLindness improved by Perifocal, Parabolic and other kinds of Glass, in Gold, Silver, German Silver, Steel and other Frames, an extensive assortment to select from, at
Jan. 13. G. LOOMIS & Co's.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Erie, on *Friday the 23 day of February next, at 10 o'clock*, A. M., all the right, title, interest and claim of John V. L. Arthur, of in and to a certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of McKean, Erie county and state of Pennsylvania, being part of a large tract in said township with the number 19—bounded and described as follows: On the West and North by the balance of the tract, on the East by the Waterford township line, and on the South by lot No. 17, containing fifty acres of land and allowance with the improvements. Taken as execution at the suit of B. H. Warder. MILES W. CAUGHEY, Sheriff.
Erie, Jan 13, 1849. 3t35

Music.

A GOOD assortment of Guitars, Accordeons, Flutinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Clarionets and Fifes, together with the best Guitar and Violin Strings in town. Also, Violin Bows, Bridges, Pegs, &c., for sale cheap, by G. LOOMIS & Co.
Erie, Jan 13, 1849.

LAMPS.—Various patterns Solar and Camphene Lamps, lamp chimneys, shades and wicks. A few splendid sets of Girandoles, very low, at G. LOOMIS & CO's.

LOOKING GLASSES.—A large assortment of Gilt and Mahogany Frames, together with Plates of different sizes, for resetting old Frames. G. LOOMIS & CO.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849.

GUNS & PISTOLS.—Double and Single Barrel Guns and Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Game Bags, Percussion Caps, Worms and Cutters, at G. LOOMIS & CO's.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849.

GOLD PENS.—Of the different makes, including Bagley's best Pen, for sale at reduced prices, by G. LOOMIS & CO.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849.

Young's "Science of Government."

A BOOK FOR EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN.

PERHAPS no knowledge in a government like ours is of more *practical importance*, than that which is so fully and systematically presented in this Book. It is admirably calculated to impart that *general knowledge* of the Political Affairs of our Country, which should be deemed an essential requisition in the education of every Lover of Independent Government. The Book is printed on good White Paper—well Bound—and contains about 370 Pages. For sale, by W. E. HEWSON, & CO.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849. 35

THE Largest, Best and Cheapest Dictionary in the English Language, is confessedly Webster's. The entire work unabridged in 1 vol. crown quarto, 1452 pages with a portrait of the author, revised by Prof. Goodrich of Yale College. Price $6.00—For Sale at the new Bookstore, by W. E. HEWSON.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849.

Wanted.

WHEAT, Barley, Oats, Corn, Grass and Clover Seeds, Dried Apples, Peaches and White Beans, for which the highest market prices will be paid, by GEO. SELDEN & SON.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849.

TEA, Sugar and Coffee are now selling off at cost and transportation, it's true, call and be satisfied. JOHN B. COOK.

CANDLES—Sperm and Tallow Candles for sale cheap as can be asked for, at JOHN B. COOK'S.

COD FISH.—A large quantity of Cod Fish on hand and for sale by JOHN B. COOK.

Tobacco and Segars.

ANY person wishing to buy a good article of Tobacco and Segars can find the same, and at prices not to be disputed, only call and see if it is so. JOHN B. COOK.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1848.

SUGAR HOUSE Molasses selling for 37½ cts per gallon, at No 5, Bonnell Block, by JOHN B. COOK.
Jan. 1, 1848.

SUGARS.—New Orleans, loaf lump, pulverized and West India Sugars, by the hhd. bbl. or pound, for sale very low, at KING'S.
December 25, 1848.

MOLASSES.—Superior Sugar-house and New Orleans Molasses in any quantity at KING'S.

PREMIUM DAGUERREOTYPES.

MR. FLETCHER respectfully announces to the citizens of Erie and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute *Daguerreotypes* in a style unequalled in this section of country, at his

Daguerian Gallery

over the Erie Bank, South side of the Public Square. The HIGHEST PREMIUM for Deguerreotypes was recently awarded to him, by the Berkshire County (Mass.) Fair, and from long experience in the Art, both in the Southern and Eastern States, he hopes to be able to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Miniatures neatly set in Rose Wood and Black Walnut frames, and morocco cases of various sizes and different styles. Also on hand a splendid assortment of Gold Lockets, Pins and Rings made expressly for Daguerreotypes.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens. ABEL FLETCHER.
Erie, Nov. 23, 1848. 1f23

PEKIN COMPANY'S Green and Black Teas. A fresh supply of these popular Teas just received by the Agents
Nov. 13. BURTON & PERKINS.

Books.

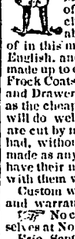
THE Complete Produce Reckoner, showing the value by pound or bushel of all the different kinds of grain; so arranged as to present at one glance, the value of the whole number of bushels and pounds at the *same rate, the price* compared in dollars and cents; *also a* Ready Reckoner, for all kinds of Merchandize, from *one cent to one dollar*; a Table for computing Interest; Tables for calculating the price of Hay, the measure of Wood and Stone; the contents of Cisterns, &c. &c., just published and for sale, wholesale and retail at W. E. HEWSON & CO'S.
Nov. 6, No. 8, Reed House.

COME AT LAST.—Those Steel Beads, Clasps, Tassels, Slides, Rings and Buckles, new and fresh. Also, a variety of Steel Bags and Purses, ready made, at LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL.

SILVER SPOONS.—You can find a large assortment of Ware of various Patterns and newest styles of manufacture, warranted as pure as coin, at LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!—Brocha, Cashmere, M. de Laine Wool, Plaid, &c., will be found cheap at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.
Oct. 6.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.



JOHN M. JUSTICE returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public in general, for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would beg leave to inform them that he has just opened at

NO. 6, BONNELL BLOCK STATE ST.,

a large and good assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which, owing to the tightness of the money market in the eastern cities, he has purchased from the importers at a great sacrifice, which enables him to offer the best bargains ever before heard of in this market. Among his stock may be found fine French, English, and American Cloths and Gassimeres, which will be made up to order and warranted. Also, ready made Dress and Frock Coats, Overcoats, and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests, Shirts and Drawers, Hdkfs. and Suspenders, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Persons wishing to purchase clothing for Cash, will do well to call and examine goods and prices, as my goods are cut by myself, and made in Erie by the best hands that can be had, without regard to price, and are warranted to be as well made as any Shop in Erie makes. Persons wishing clothing, can have their measure taken and clothing made, and if not suited with them when done, they will not be asked to take them.

Custom work and Cutting done on the most reasonable terms and warranted.

☞ No charge for showing goods—call and examine for yourselves at No. 6. BONNELL BLOCK,
Erie, Sept. 27, 1848. State S.

Colds, Coughs and Consumption.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, (large bottles)
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry
Swayne's *do do do*
Ayres' Cherry Pectoral
Bristol's Balsam Hoarhound, and other medicines for the above diseases, for sale by BURTON & PERKINS.
Nov. 18, 1848. 27

MOLASSES.—New Orleans, West India, Cuba an d Sugar House Molasses, for sale at RINDERNECHT'S.
Dec. 2. 29

WHITE FISH, Codfish, Trout and Mackerel, for sale by the bbl. or less quantity, at RINDERNECHT'S.
Dec. 2. 29

179 LBS. Camphor,
150 lbs. Sup. Carb. Soda,
100 lbs. Castile and box soaps:
300 lbs. Brimstone,
75 lbs Spts Nitre and Aqua Ammonia, just received and for sale by BURTON & PERKINS.
Nov. 25, 1848. 28

Stop that Cough!

BY USING Mrs. Jervis' Cold Candy, to be had at
[Nov. 28.] BURTON & PERKINS.

Buffalo and Pittsburgh

WHITE LEAD—100 kegs ground in oil, for sale by
[Nov. 28.] BURTON & PERKINS.

To Carpenters and Joiners.

W. E. HEWSON & CO. have just received a large assortment of Tools, such as

Grooving Plow of different kinds,			Quirk Ogee,
Gauge	do	do	Grecian do
Splitting Gauge	do	do	Quirk Ovolo,
Panel do	do	do.	Roman do
Hand Rail Planes	do	do	Grecian do
Halving do	do	do	Rabbet Planes,
Match do	do	do	Sash do
Plank Match Planes	do	do	Board Rules,
Plinster do	do	do	Cane do
Quirk Ogee,			Flat.

Which will be sold very cheap for Cash. Call and see.
Oct. 27. W. E. HEWSON & CO., No. 8, Reed House.

New Books.

HISTORY of the Purchase and Settlement of Western New York. And of the rise, progress and present state of the Presbyterian Church in that section. By Rev. James H. Hotchkin. Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation: a Book for the times. By an American citizen.

Thankfulness: a narrative comprising passages from the Diary of the Rev. Allan Temple. By Charles B. Taylor. For sale by
Oct. 20. W. E. HEWSON & CO., No. 8, Reed House.

TOBACCO of all Kinds, for sale at RINDERNECHT'S.
Dec. 2. 29

FRESH, PURE AND CHEAP!

BURTON & PERKINS, AT THEIR OLD STAND, No. 5, REED HOUSE,

ARE now receiving their Winter stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Groceries, Fancy and miscellaneous articles; to which they invite the attention of Physicians, Painters, Coachmen, Tanners, and consumers generally. *"For Particulars see card 4 &c."* Nov. 18, 1848.

A CARD.

☞ The Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie and Vicinity, are respectfully informed that Lewis' Gothic Hall is now open, and will continue to be for a term of years, also all nothing unforeseen occur. I have built it expressly for carrying on the Watch, Clock an l Jewelry business on a fair and substantial basis, as people are often imposed upon by transient dealers stopping only for a few *weeks or months* in a place. I am induced to make the above statement also for another reason—that statements have already been made in regard to me, that I am going to stay but a short time, and that I am cheating and deceiving the people. That is false. I have commenced business with the determination of continuing the same so long as the patronage of the people of Erie will sustain me in selling goods for a fair and reasonable profit, and doing their work for a reasonable compensation. Many thanks for the liberal patronage already received. WM. N. LEWIS.
Erie, Nov. 15, 1848 25

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

1000 LBS. Rochelle and Yellow Ochre,
2000 lbs. Whiting.

300 lbs. Venitian Red,	300 lbs. Red lead & Lithrage,
20 bbls Dye-Stuffs,	150 lbs. Stanford's extract logwood,
150 lbs. Gum Shellac,	300 gals. Turpentine.
120 gals. Linseed Oil	50 " Varnishes,
125 " Alcohol.	For sale by

Nov. 18, 1848. BURTON & PERKINS.

RAISANS.—12 boxes, 20 halves, and 25 quarter boxes fresh Malaga Raisans cheaper than elsewhere, by the box or pound by RINDERNECHT.
Dec. 2. 29

ONE HUNDRED Bushels of Oats, 30 Bushels of excellent pink eye Potatoes, and other articles too numerous to mention, at
Erie, Dec. 30, 1848. 4IN28.

Mrs. Purdy's Confectionary, No. 9, Reed House Row.

MRS. PURDY would respectfully inform the public that she has taken the well known stand in the Reed House Row, recently occupied by M. W. Keith, where she has now and purposes keeping constantly on hand, a large variety of

CONFECTIONARIES,

of her own manufacture, and sold wholesale and retail, with different kinds of REFRESHMENTS, such as Cakes, Pies, Bread and Butter Poached Eggs, Cold Fowls, Boiled ham, Pork and Beans, Hot Coffee, Soda Water, Ice Cream, &c., &c., all of which will be served up in the *best and most palatable style*. She has just received a fine assortment of TOYS, to which she invites attention.

Mrs. P. has fitted up a room, up stairs, expressly for the accomodation of Ladies who may wish to eat OYSTERS. She is determined not to be surpassed by any similar establishment west of Buffalo, and will endeavor to afford universal satisfaction. She indulges the hope that the same liberal patronage which was extended to her predecessor will be continued to her.

Erie, Nov. 25, 1848.

SHAWLS.

BROCHA, Turkien, Cashmere, Muslin de Lane and Blanket Shawls, a good assortment at GEO. SELDEN & SON'S.
Oct 16. 72

Paper Hangings.

1000 PIECES Wall paper and Bordering; 150 do Window paper, for sale cheaper than ever by GEO. SELDEN & SON.
Oct. 16.

Bonnet Goods.

RECD by Express, a good selection of assorted uncut Velvets, assorted Satins, all colors; rept. and uncut Bonnet Silks, assorted Ribbons, &c., all of which will be sold very cheap to Milliners or to the retail trade, at WRIGHT'S CORNER
Dec. 2. 29

588 LBS. FIRST quality Madder, and 530 lbs. extra Logwood Sandford's best, Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

777 LBS. Copperas, 630 lbs. Alum, and 600 lbs. Blue Vitriol, by Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

888 LBS. Sulphuric, Nitric and Muriatic Acids, by Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

COCHINEAL, Cod Bear, Solution of Tin, Cream Tartar, and Indigo, by Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

TANNER'S OIL, by the Barrel or Gallon, by CARTER & BROTHER.
Nov. 10,

BLEACH'D WHALE OIL, and Camphine, cheap for cash, by CARTER & BROTHER.
Nov. 10,

Glass! Glass! Glass!

NEW YORK, New Jersey, and French Window Glass. Single and double thickness. The largest assortment ever bro't into this market, by the box or single light, by CARTER & BROTHER.
Nov. 10,

150 POUNDS American Vermillion and Chrome Yellow by Nov. 6. CARTER & BROTHER.

500 LBS. Red Lead and Litharge, by Nov. 6, CARTER & BROTHER.

699 LBS. Lamphlack, and 450 lbs. Asphaltum, by Nov. 6, CARTER & BROTHER.

MACKEREL, Nos. 1 and 2 Mackerel in bbls. and half bbls. for sale low by JOHN B. COOK.

1849. NEW CONCERN. 1849.

Grocery and Liquor Store at No 5, Bonnell Block, Erie, Pa.

A LARGE quantity of Groceries and Liquors are for sale at reduced prices, until the opening of navigation. The stock of Groceries on hand consists of

Teas, Pepper Sauce, Ginger, Molasses, Cloves,
Coffee, English Currants, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cassia
Sugars, Salted Oil, Spice, W Sp'd Oil, Cigars,
Cocoa, Sperm Candles, Tobacco, Raisins, Snuff, etc.

Wines and Liquors as follows; viz. Fourth proof, dark, and pale Brandy; Rum; Gin; old Monongahnia Whiskey; Sweet, Port, Madeira, and Malaga Wines. *Also*—Salt, Plaster and Fish.

All of the above articles are offered at cost, adding transportation, for the purpose of closing up the concern. Tavern keepers and others wishing to buy Groceries or Liquors, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices and qualities. This is the largest stock in the city, and will be sold at a bargain. Give us a call. JOHN B. COOK.
Erie, January 1, 1849. y34

GLUE and Sand Paper, by
Nov. 6, CARTER & BROTHER.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Erie, January 1, 1849. Persons calling for any of the following letters will please say they are advertised. *Two cents*—the cost of advertising—is charged in addition to the regular postage.

Arbuckle P	Grabb Thomas P		Neff Frederick
Andrews Orson B	Goodrich Avory I		Nord John 2
Anderson Miss Syntha A	Harding Jaronah		Northrups Josiah
Anderson Rev R E	Hill Harrison		Owen Mrs Eliza
Adams Wilson 2	Henry R H		Owens Norton
Alexander Delilah	Hill F D		O'Brien Patrick
Allen James	Harper Blain & Gould		Olds P
Adams John C	Hegerty Julen		Puffer E
Adams Jacob	Hinsdale Sylvester D		Parmelee A R
Alexander Deacon	Henver Daniel		Parmeler George
Anderson James	Hullman George		Pirreon Thomas
Adams Andrew M	Harper Sanford		Perkins Frauklin
Akins Mrs Mary Ann	Hammon J W		Power J S
Atkins Derias	Heron John A		Peck Charles S
Brown Mrs Dorathea	Hampson Robert		Porteous John
Bly Miss Louisa	Hershy Mary		Penen Sen John
Brown P S	Hershy B		Quirke James
Brace Nathaniel	Harris Charles		Rhamond Mrs Sarah
Billy Mrs Mary	Hill Arthur O		Rice Mrs Mary
Brown Jonathan	Henry Miss Jane		Rice Miss Ornilia
Brown Ransome	Howard Martin		Read Wilbur
Breed Rev John	Holstead Jonas		Riley Samuel
Brooks Miss Mary	Hutt John P		Reed Wilburn
Blackford Mrs Hannah	Horthorn Nancy Jane		Rice 2
Brucurrn Cornelius	Haskins Wm		Rathbun Andrew J
Bradshaw Miss Hannah Jane	Hyde J R		Ricketson Charles W
Baker William H	Hubbard Miss E		Reed Mrs Nancy
Rice William	Hocking Isaac		Rhode Jacob
Beason Carmell	Hoffman Jacob		Russel David
Bartel Nicholas	Hough Z L		Roberts Evin
Bateman Joseph S	Johnson Eliza		Rogers John L
Birchard Delia	Jorden Elizabeth		Rocford James
Baker Charles 2	Jackson William		Rooinson D G
Bailie Charles H 2	Jarvis Sidney S		Robinson David G 2
Barber Robt V	Jones Sarah		Rogers P
Barber Henry	Johnson Mariah		Shattuck Mrs Chauncy
Barton J & L	Jackson John		Smith Mr
Bentley Martin	Jackson A W		Smith Henry
Ball Mr	Jones Faulkner den		Shields Charles Sleeper C G
Belnap Morris	Jewett Joshua		Sconiller James
Barnett Richard	Jones C B		Spang & Co Messrs
Barratt James E	Jones C C		Scott Joseph B
Bonnett Geo G	Irish Horatio M		Swift Homer or Rufus
Beamus James	James Joseph D		Smith Master Silas E
Beatly John	Knoyle Griffith 2		Spaulding Wm
Bone Geo W	Knapp Mrs Melissa		Shank Jacob
Butler Charlott B	Kelso Mrs. Anne		Slocum Lewis
Butler Daniel 2	King William		Smith Philip S
Bowman G	Kilmore Ebenezer		Smith James
Bowman Nancy Jane	Keene I H		Smith Miss Susan S
Byene James 2	Kerr Miss Amelia		Smith Miss Susan
Bowes M	Kenyon J C B		Stayton Murray Z
Bonnell Mary	Kensman Chester P		Slade Jedediah
Burnside George	Kennedy M J		Steele William
Bulter George N	Mosier W M		Styles Levi or Henry or William Noble
Clark Elizabeth	Lanenster Daniel		Wadsworth Henry
Church C D	Lemon Isaac		Starks Miss Rhoda 2
Chessman C	Lee S C		Stough Martin
Crosier D	Lowry Samuel		Staeel Anthony
Crosier Mary Ann	Le Bart Charles W		Stewart Mrs Mary
Clark William & Sibley	Lowry Mrs Ruth A		Stewart Capt John
Clark John & Co	Lord Miss Lavina		Scovill Mrs Charrissa
Church Amos	Lockwood Rev R S		Serls Francis
Cannon Michael	Leckner Miss Mary		Sibley Peter
Carnegie David	Leckner Mary C		Sullivan Daniel
Carney Nelson	Lamson Francis		Simeons Baroline H
Case Asa W	Loper Benjamin F		Scampford M
Canada Wm	Lanenster James		Stoddard Samuel
Case L B B	Thomas Haynes		Seeman C
Cochran Rodney 2

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER

IS PUBLISHED

BY B. F. SLOAN,

CORNER OF STATE ST. AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

ERIE, PA.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1,50
☞ If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.
☞ All communications *must* be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 4 lines, one year.	$3,00
One square " "	10,00
do. do. six months,	6,00
do. do. three months,	3,00

Transient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.
☞ Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and to be limited to their immediate business.*
Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ALFRED KING,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL dealer in Groceries, Boat Stores, Provisions, and Pittsburgh manufactured articles; No. 2, Fleming Block, and 7th street, Canal Basin, Erie, Pa.

W. H. CUTLER,
Attorney & Counseller at Law, (Office in Spaulding's Exchange) Buffalo, N. Y.
Collecting and commercial business will receive prompt attention.
REFERENCES.—A. P. DURLIN, Esq., BENJAMIN GRANT, Esq.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.
Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

J. H. WILLIAMS,
Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

WILCOX & CO.,
DEALERS in Groceries of various kinds, Provisions, Fruits, Candies, Wines, Liquors, &c., opposite Eagle Hotel, next door to Williams' Exchange.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 10 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 141½ Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 53 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

WILSON & LATTIMORE,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Office over the Erie Bank.
J. P. WILSON, M. D. WM. P. LATTIMORE, M. D

GALBRAITHS & LANE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

J. B. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office in the County Building, up stairs, Erie.

JAMES C. MARSHALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

TIBBALS & DEWEY,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

HENRY CADWELL,
DEALER in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., north side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

T. W. MOORE,
DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candles, Fruit, &c., No 1, Perry Block, State street, Erie.

A. H. HITCHCOCK,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

BENJAMIN GRANT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW and Commissioner of Deeds, Office in Tammany Hall, second story, six doors west of J. H. Williams' corner, Erie.

SMITH JACKSON,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,
CABINET MAKER Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

JOSEPH KELSEY,
MANUFACTURER of Tin, Copper Sheet-iron ware, Air Tight stoves, Stove pipe, &c., corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,
GENERAL Forwarding, Produce and Commison Merchants; dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.
EDWIN J. KELSO, W. W. LOOMIS.

WM. M. GALLAGHER,
GENERAL Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and dealer in Salt, Plaster, &c., Warehouse on the Public Dock west of the bridge, Erie.

WALKER & COOK,
GENERAL Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
DEALERS in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.
G. LOOMIS, T. M. AVERY.

CARTER & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

EAGLE HOTEL,
BY HIRAM L. BROWN, corner of State street and the Public square, Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

JOEL JOHNSON,
DEALER in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. No. 111, French street, Erie.

LYTLE & HAMILTON,
FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailors, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

L. WARREN,
SASH, Blind and Door Manufacturer, and dealer in GLASS, south east corner of 8th and State streets, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 112, French street, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD,
Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

J. GOALDING,
MERCHANT TAILOR, South side of the Public square, a few doors East of the Erie Bank.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebo Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c., Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

S. DICKERSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie

JOHN H. MILLAR,
COUNTY and Borough surveyor—Office third story, No. 1, Perry Block, State street, near 7th, Erie.
April 28, 1848. 50

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER,
IRON FOUNDERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Hollow-ware, &c. State street, Erie.

New Goods.

WE have this day received by express, a nice assortment of French Merino, Silk, Mohair, Thibet cloth, Cashmere and M de Laine &c., at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.
Erie, Oct. 6, 1848.

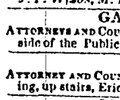
BURTON & PERKINS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

J. H. WILLIAMS, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittance at the lowest Banking rates.
Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.
Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.
Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, 2 doors from the corner, Erie, July 1, 1848.

HISTORY OF TEN YEARS. 1830—1840, of France under Louis Phillippe. By Louis Blanc.
The Prose Writers of Germany. By Frederic H. Hedge. Illustrated with Portraits. For sale by W. E. HEWSON & CO.

MEDICAL WORKS.



JUST received from the publishers, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, a large assortment of Medical Works, which will be sold at the publishers prices; among which will be found:

Bartlett on Fevers,	Budd on Liver,
Boyle's Materia Medica and	Therapeutics,
Churchill's Midwifery,	Churchill on Females,
Ashwell on Females,	Cooper on Hernia,
Condie on Children,	Jones on the Eye,
Dewee's Midwifery,	Dewee on Children,
Dunglison's new Remedies,	Dunglison's Practice,
Liston & Mutter's Surgery,	Miller's Principles,
Miller's Practice,	Phillips on Scrofula,
Prout on the Stomach,	Taylor's Med. Jurisprudence,
Wilson on the Skin,	Wilson's Dissector,
Cyclopedia of Medicine,	Williams' respiratory organs,
Youatt on the Horse,	Chater, Farrier, &c., &c.

The subscriber is agent for Lea & Blanchard, and will furnish them medical, literary or Miscellaneous works desired, at Publisher's prices. Physicians, students and others are respected to call and examine his catalogue
Erie, Juen. 10, 1848 O. SPAFFORD.

ALE.—40 bbls, best Pittsburgh—Geo. W. Smith & Co's. brand—for sale by A. KING.

LADY'S KID BUSKINS. Ties, Half, and whole Gaiters, Morocco walking shoes, slips, &c., at S. JACKSON'S.
Nov. 4, 23

TEAS.—Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black Teas for sale by (Nov. 4.) S. JACKSON.

PLAID CLOAKING—a beautiful article for Lady's Cloaks, for sale at 121, Cheapside, by S. JACKSON.
Nov. 4. 23

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT and MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in

FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS AND PALSY, Dyspepsia or Indigestion,

RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST,

Liver Complaint,

SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL ENERGY,

and all

Nervous Diseases,

which complaints arise from one simple cause, namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a huge number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the GALVANIC BELT, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

Certificates and Testimonials

From the most Respectable Sources,

Could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper We make a few selections.

RHEUMATISM AND DYSPEPSIA.

Seven Cases Cured!!!

In one Village.

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT will cure every case, no matter how severe or chronic. Skeptics are referred to the following.

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

No. 1.

The following letter is from Mr. Alonzo D. Felter, of Kingston, N. Y, a gentleman of high respectability and influence.

KINGSTON, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1848

To DR A. H. CHRISTIE—

About the first of November last I called at your office and purchased one of your Galvanic Belts, and I am happy to say that it has made a new man of me. For years I have been troubled with RHEUMATISM, very severe, and a *general weakness of the whole system, and very nervous*, with pain in the head, so severe that I would have to take to my bed three or four times a day. My friends are astonished at the perfect and wonderful cure wrought on me. I never was better in my life than now, and I know that this is altogether owing to your GALVANIC BELT, for I had had the best physicians, and had tried every thing previous to using it, without effect.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, ALONZO D. FELTER.

☞ In consequence of the benefits experienced by himself, Mr FELTER procured a number of the GALVANIC BELTS, and having disposed of them among his friends, thus writes:

No. 2.

KINGSTON, May 6, 1848.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,

Allow me to give you an account of the success of your GALVANIC BELTS in this region. I can truly say that they continue to do wonders; hundreds wear them, and *I do not know of a solitary case of failure in their use.* I sold a Belt and the Magnetic Fluid to a lady here some weeks since. She had a complication of nervous disorders, and was very low. Dr. Nelson attended her, but did her no good; and the Doctor blew out considerably, when she got the Belt, and ridiculed it; *but the lady used the Belt and was cured.* Now this Doctor had the Dyspepsia for a great while, and could not cure himself, but gets this lady's Belt, wishes it kept a secret, puts it on himself, and it did him so much good, that yesterday he called on me and got one for his wife.

No. 3.

MISS VANDEMARK, of this town, lay all winter with the Rheumatism. She got to be perfectly helpless. Every one who saw her said she could not live. She sent for a GALVANIC BELT—put it on—used the Fluid freely, and in EIGHT DAYS SHE WENT OUT VISITING, AND IS TO BE MARRIED NEXT WEEK! The Doctor who attended Miss V., hooted at the Belt, but now says there is certainly a remarkable curative power in your Belts.

No. 4.

Mr. John Eman, merchant of this place, was reduced to a mere skeleton, by Dyspepsia and general chronic disease; he got a Belt and the Fluid, and *is now as healthy a man as we have got in Kingston.* He has spent large sums of money in various nostrums previously, but they all proved useless.

No. 5.

An old gentleman by the name of Newkirk, *had the Dyspepsia for thirty years.* He tells me that he could not eat any thing without its rising on his stomach; he was very much emaciated and looked miserable; but he purchased a Belt from me, and after wearing it 3 or 4 weeks, he drove up to the door and said he had come to thank me for selling him CHRISTIE'S BELT, as it had made a well man of him. He says that he now eats and digests perfectly, and that he is as hearty as any of his neighbors. He is about 60 years of age.

No. 6.

Mr. Wood, of Marbletown, was drawn up with Cramp and Rheumatism, so that he could not move. His brother got a Belt for him, and in one week he was so well that he was about attending to his business. He says *it is the greatest thing on earth.*

No. 7.

The wife of Mr. Joseph King, of Kingston, has been complaining of lassitude and general weakness for several years, and also troubled with indigestion. She got the Belt and Fluid, and Mr. King told me this day, that his wife was like another woman, it had done her so much good. I could give you a great many more cases, equally successful, but I suppose these will be sufficient. I may say that I never was engaged in any business that has been so fortunate and satisfactory to all concerned.

Very truly yours, ALONZO D. FELTER.

To A. H. CHRISTIE, M. D., New-York.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of equally extraordinary character could be given.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES*, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars.
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars.
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations*

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,
198 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Erie, only by the authorized agents
CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House.
Erie, Dec. 16, 1848. 1y31

DISSOLUTION.

Notice to the Patrons of the Erie Observer.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Durlin & Sloan, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the late firm are in the hands of A. P. Durlin, for collection, and those in arrears are notified that payment *must* be made during the coming winter to save costs. Those having demands against the firm will present them at the office, where he will remain for the purpose of settlement. A. P. DURLIN.
Erie, Nov. 11, 1848. B. F. SLOAN.

COOPER'S GELATIVE, for Jellies, Blanc Mange, &c. &c., a beautiful article, for sale by BURTON & PERKINS.
Nov. 2, 1848. 28

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

KIRKBRIDE'S & TATTERSALL'S HEAVE POWDERS.

IT HAS CURED, in the last year—
1500 Cases of Heaves,
2000 " " Chronic Cough,
200 " " Broken Wind,
3500 " " Horses out of Condition, and other diseases.

This remedy is put up in large packages, weighing over one pound, sufficient to administer to a horse for about 16 days, and to cure an ordinary case—thus it will be seen that it is the cheapest Heave medicine that can be given, as only one dollar's worth is requisite in most Cases to cure. We know of many who have improved the value of a heavy horse fifty and some one hundred dollars, by one dollars worth of the Tattersall Heave Powders.—Only be sure to get the genuine article, and your money will be amply repaid to you.

More than 500 certificates verbal and written, have been received, attesting to the virtue of this inestimable remedy, but we have only space to subjoin the following:

Read the following:—"This is to certify, that I cured a horse of mine of the Heaves, by one package of Tattersall's Heave Powders. The horse has made no sign of the Heaves since the Powder was given, and I believe the cure to be permanent. As a medicine for horses, I believe it is all it is recommended for.
O. S. HALL, Farmer.
Town of Scriba, Oswego county, March 21, 1848.

Kirkland, Oneida County, N. Y.

MESSRS. GOUGH & KETCHUM—GENTS.—Having a young horse that had, much to his injury, contracted the Heaves, I purchased for it an article called "Heave Cure" but which I think should be called "heave maker," as it made the horse a great deal worse than before. I was afterwards induced to give it the "Tattersall Heave Powders," and the effect was an immediate restoration to soundness. I have since been offered *fifty dollars* more for the horse than I offered it for before it took your medicine. Yours,
J. BURLINGAME.

"CAUTION."—Imitations and worthless compounds have followed us where ever we have introduced our remedy, and we understand that several new ones are being put up for circulation.—Beware of those, and take no remedy but "the Tattersall."

None genuine without the signature of A. B. Gough & Co.—Price one dollar per Package, or $5 for five Dollars. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by GOUGH & KETCHUM, 149 Fulton Street, N. Y. Carter & Brother, Agents, Erie, Pa.
Nov. 25, 1848. 6m28

School Books.

SANDER'S Primary and Pictorial Primer,
Do. 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Readers,
McGuffey's 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Readers,
Town's Speller, Definer and Analysis,
Do. 1st, 2d, 3d and fourth Readers,
Arithmetics—Thomson's Mental and Practical, Adams', Davies', Smith's and Colburn's,
Grammars—Bullion's Kirkham's, Smith's and Brown,
Geographies—Mitchell's with Atlas, Olney's do., Smith's do., Monteith's Quarto Geography, Parley's do., Goodrich's do., Mitchell's do.
Algebras—Davies', Thomson's and Robinson's,
Philosophy—Comstock's, Olmstead's and Phelps',
Physiology—Cutler's, Comstock's and Taylor's,
Astronomy—Burritt's and Olmstead's,
Geology—Hitchcock.
Classics—Grammars, Lexicons and Reading Books in the Latin, Greek, German, French and Italian.
Histories—Willard's, Wilson's, Coles', Goodrich's,
Rhetoric—Newman's, Boyd's and Flair's,
Astronomical Maps, Writing books, Port Folios, Slates, Pencils, Quills, Steel Pens, Ink &c., for sale wholesale and retail at the New Book Store, W. E. HEWSON & CO.
Nov. 16, No. 8 Reed House.

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

North East Woolen Factory.

7000 YARDS of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, are now ready to be exchanged for wool at the following rates: For plain full cloth, one yard for 2¼ lbs. of wool: Cassimeres 2½ lbs., to the yard. We will also manufacture during the season, Black, Brown, Steel-mixed cloth at 22 cts. per yard, Cassimeres of the same colors at 30 cts. and white flannel at 18 and 22 cts. per yard.
North East, June 10, 1848. STEVENS & JOWETT.

ERIE MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscriber would inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Marble business at the old stand on Ninth Street, between State and Peach, nearly opposite the Academy, where he will keep on hand at all times, a large stock, consisting of the different varieties of white and variegated marble, suitable for grave-stones, (set in sockets or without,) Tomb-tables, monuments, &c., and those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and prices. As I am not to be undersold, I pledge myself to furnish any thing in my line, from 15 to 25 per cent less than it can be had of the traveling agents for Eastern Factories.
Erie, July 8, 1848. 1y9 J. R. COCHRAN.

NEW GOODS

THE subscribers are just receiving a very full stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS consisting of almost every variety of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery*, all of which have been purchased at unusual low rates and will be sold as low as at any other House in Erie. They invite their old customers, Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public generally, to call and examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere J. HUGHES & CO.
June 10, 1848. 4

Shawls! Shawls!!

LONG AND SQUARE.

100 DIFFERENT PATTERNS, including the all wool Long Shawl, Cashmere, Broche, Turkish Wool, Brocade, Straitlla, and all other styles to be found new and cheap at
Sept. 29. C. B WRIGHT'S

Fashionable Dress Goods.

NOW opening, direct from Boston, a choice selection of Dress Goods of New styles, such as Toil de Paris Merinos, satin stripe Brocade and changeable Cashmeres, (very beautiful,) also, imperial and changeable Lustres, striped and plaid do., figured, printed and embroidered Cashmeres, (the late styles,) together with a great variety of French and English De Laines, &c. &c., to which I invite the attention of the Ladies. C. B. WRIGHT.
Sept. 29, 1848.

NEW Temperance Tale, Mary Grover or the Trusty Wife, at
June 28, SPAFFORD'S.

SELF Control, a novel, by Mary Burton, at
June 28 SPAFFORD'S.

BARNES' Notes on James, Peter, John and Jude, at
June 28, SPAFFORD'S.

Wanted Immediately!

THE Balance on all notes and accounts due the subscriber, and the late firm of Engelhart & Sayer. Persons interested will save cost by calling and adjusting the same before the first of June next. May 12. mdtf MATHIAS MAYER.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

WE are now prepared to make to order High Pressure Engines suitable for Mills or other Machinery, and furnish Boilers of the most approved kinds, on short notice and at the very lowest rates. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
May 4, 1848. 51

BULWER'S new novel, Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings, at
June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

FRINGES AND GIMPS.—We are now receiving a large assortment of Silk, Worsted, and Linen Fringes, also Gimps of all kinds, and all the new styles of Dress Trimmings at
METCALF'S.

GROCERIES.—We are now receiving a fresh supply of Groceries, which we offer at great bargains; consisting of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., &c., upon which we pledge ourselves not to be undersold. Please call and satisfy yourselves at
No. 1, Reed House.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Please call and examine our large stock of Gentlemen' Fine and Heavy Boots and Shoes, also a great variety of Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, Walking Shoes, and Slips, and all kinds of children's shoes, and Ladies', Gents, and childrens overshoes, at No. 1, REED HOUSE.

SALERATUS.—Saleratus by the box or cask, always on hand and for sale cheaper than at any other place in town. Enquire at the Tin Shop of JOSEPH KELSEY,
Erie, Aug. 19, 1848. corner French and Fifth sts.

CANAL LAMPS.—Thick Glass, suitable for Lamps and Lanterns, by May 12. CARTER & BROTHER.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS.—A very handsome lot of new Carpeting and Oil Cloths arriving at the Old Jew store of
French street
Erie Sept. 29 1848. MOSES KOCH.

BENCH, Moulding and Match Planes, and a general assortment Carpenters and Joiners Tools.
Oct. 21. G. SELDEN & SON.

GINGHAMS.—English, French, Scotch and American Ginghams, cheap at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S
Oct 6.

New and Popular Publications, from Press of HARPER & BROTHERS.

JUST received at the Bookstore of O. D. Spafford, the following new and popular works, from the press of Harper & Brothers, viz:
Loiterings in Europe—by Jno. W. Corson, M. D.
William the Cottager—by author of Helen Herbert.
Angela—by the author of Amelia Wyndham, &c.
The above desirable reading will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. Call soon
N. B.—O. D. S. has make arrangements with the HARPERS, by which he will be in receipt of their new works immediately after publication. June 14, 1848.

CLOTHS: CLOTHS!—French, English and American Broad Cloths and Cassimers of every color, shade and quality.—VESTINGS, VESTINGS. Figured and striped Cassimere and heavy black satin Vestings, fancy silk, Vestings, black and fancy silk and serge Cravats, silk Shirts, Merino do., and Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., CAPS Cloth and Plush Caps, cheap at the Old Jew store, Commercial Exchange, French street.

Ready Made Clothing at the Clothing Store, Commercial Exchange.

THE subscriber has now on hand at his NEW CLOTHING STORE, a very extensive assortment of first rate CLOTHING, made up in the latest style and in the best manner, which he is determined to sell for CASH

25 per cent. Lower

than any other establishment in this place. His stock of Clothing comprises every grade, from superior to common, and no one who patronizes the establishment shall be disappointed in regard to quality, cut or price. Notice the following:

Superfine and Fine French Black Dress Coats;
English Tweed and Mohair Sack Coats;
Black Summer Cloth Coats of every Cut;
Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants;
Satin, Silk, Merino and Cassimere Vests;
Linin and Cotton Clothing of every kind;

☞ For Sailors and Canallers, OIL CLOTH CLOTHING AND TARPAULINS.

Also, Fine and common Shirts, Silk shirts and drawers, Merino do. Cravats, Collars, Hosiery, Boosms, stocks, suspenders, &c. &c.

He has experienced and fashionable Cutters employed and will cut and trim in the best manner and make all kinds of clothing to order, which will be warranted to give satisfaction.

The public are invited to call and inspect the clothing in the new and cheap establishment in the Commercial Exchange, French st. opposite the Banner Hotel. MOSES KOCH.
May 10, 1848. 1

999 LBS. Camwood, 700 lbs. Fustick, and 300 lbs. Nickwood by Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

New Goods.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—The subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Iron, Nails, &c. which will make his stock full and complete, and will make his stock very cheap. Call and see. The prices will suit you, no doubt, as I will not be undersold for ready pay, by any one in Erie.
Oct. 22, SMITH JACKSON.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!
NEW YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY'S AGENCY,
No. 1, Perry Block, State St., Erie, Pa.

真眼熙
正生珠

T. W. MOORE,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the Tea-drinking inhabitants of this city and vicinity to the *Canton Tea Company's Superior Teas*—and get in all cases to be returned if not approved of. Among which may be found:

GREENS.

Good YOUNG HYSON,	$0 50 per lb.
Fine do	63 "
No. 2 Fragrant do	75 "
No 3 very Fine do	1 00 "
Good HYSON,	75 "
Very Fine do	1 00 "
Good HYSON SKIN,	50 "
Good IMPERIAL,	75 "
Very Fine do	1 00 "
Extra Fine do	1 25 "
Good GUNPOWDER,	75 "
Fine do	1 25 "

BLACKS.

No 1 SOUCHONG,	$0 50 per lb.
No 2 do	63 "
Finest do	75 "
Fragrant POWCHONG,	various prices,
CONGO,	various prices,
Fine OOLONG,	50 "
Very Fine do	75 "
Extra Fine do	1 00 "
NINGYONG,	various prices.
HOWQUA, or finest Black Tea imported,	1 00 "

☞ TAKE NOTICE!—The Canton Tea Company are the exclusive venders of the superior Black Tea called "HOWQUA'S MIXTURE."

Every package, (in addition to its containing full weight independent of the wrapper,) bears the stamp of neatness and elegance, and the Teas therein are so thoroughly secured from light and air, that their quality and power will remain unimpaired in any climate. For sale at No 1, Perry Block.

WINES & LIQUORS,

JUST received at No. 1, Perry Block by
June 26, 1848. T. W. MOORE.

Harborcreek Woollen Factory.

THE proprietors of this establishment, having made considerable addition to their machinery which is all new and of the best kind, and having experienced workmen in all the different branches of their business, are ready to exchange cloth for wool, or manufacture for pay, by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have on hand a large quantity of different kinds of cloth, flannels, blankets, shawls, cassimeres, and tweeds, as well as light summer wear of different bodies and qualities, to exchange for wool. We give one yard of cloth for 2½ pounds of wool, as goodas the wool will make.

Carding and Cloth-Dressing done as usual.

All kinds of produce taken for pay, and a liberal discount Cash.

P S—We are preparing to make Broadcloth.

RHODES, CASS & Co.
Formerly Thornton & Co
Harborcreek, May 1848

LOOKING GLASSES.—Just opening, a splendid lot of Gilt and Mahogany Frames of various sizes and prices, all warranted to improve the looks, by G. LOOMIS & Co.,
Erie, July 14, 1848. State street.

SPECTACLES of Gold, Silver, and German Silver Frames, an extensive assortment of concave and convex. Also, the celebrated Perifocal Spectacle, superior to any in use.
G. LOOMIS & Co.,
July 14, 1848. State street.

GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES.—An extensive variety of Breast-Pins, Bracelets, Rings, Lockets, Chains, Pencils &c., of the latest styles. Also, Mammoth and other Gold Pens of the different makers, Silver Pencils, Brooches, and Head Ornaments. In short, the public will find more things than the Printers tell for, as it's not intended to over-rate the stock; still we would add that Microscopes, for magnifying *small* objects, can be found as usual at G. LOOMIS & Co.'s,
July 14, 1848. State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel

A Book for the Times.

KINGS and Queens, or life in the Palace, consisting of Historical sketches of Louis Phillip, Nicholas, Leopold, Isabella II, Victoria, &c. June 22. SPAFFORD'S

TIME IN GREAT VARIETY.—Clocks of different kinds, including Kirk's Marine Clock, a late invention. Also, Gold and Silver Watches, a new assortment to select a good time-keeper from for sale very low, at G. LOOMIS & Co.'s,
July 14, 1848. State street.

SILVER WARE.—Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Tongs, Ladles, Forks, Butter and Fruit Knives always on hand or manufactured to order. Silver warranted equal to coin, and no charge for engraving. G. LOOMIS & Co.,
July 14, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

RAKES.—25 doz. Rakes for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by C. B. WRIGHT.

MORE LIGHT.—New style Solar Lamps, Camphene and Lard Suspending and Side Lamps, Girandoles, Plated, Branch, and other Candlesticks, at G. LOOMIS & Co's,
Erie, July 14, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

WHITE FISH AND TROUT.

59 BBLS. White Fish and Mackinaw Trout just received by the Steamer Louisiana. For sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by
Erie, May 18, 1848. E. W MOORE.

KID and Seal Slippers and Walking Shoes, Men's Gaiters and Slippers at the old Jew Store, French street.
April 13, 1848. M. KOCH.

Lumber Wanted

I WILL pay CASH for 500,000 feet of Hemlock Lumber, delivered at my dock in Erie. Bills will be given for the final Wanted Also for any quantity of Popular, Cucumber, White Oak, White Ash, Cherry, Chestnut and common Pine Lumber.
Erie, April 22, 1848. WM. TRUESDALE.

New Concern.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of Merchandize lately owned by W. C. & R. P. Hulbert, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and hopes that good Goods, fair prices and endeavors to please, will meet with a share of custom. Laid Oil of the first quality, by the barrel, at a reduced price. RICHD. O. HULBERT.
Erie, July 29, 1848. 11

BITTER LATE THAN NEVER.

JUST received and this day opening at No. 2 American Block, a general assortment of Dry Goods suited to the season, together with Groceries, Crockery and Hardware which will be sold unusually low for cash or ready pay.
Erie, June 7th, 1848. M. MAYER.

New Goods.

A CHOICE LOT of French Thibets, of all colors, for Ladies' Cloaks, receive per Express, for sale cheap by
Erie, Oct. 6, 1848. ALLEN & COIT

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

CONSISTING of French and Scotch Ginghams Balzorines, Print Cord Lawns and Jenny Lynde Muslin. Also a great variety of Worsted and Lainey Plaid and Ombre Berege Shawls, just received at No 2 American Block State St. M. MAYER.
Erie, June 7th, 1848.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1848.

R. S. HUNTER, PR